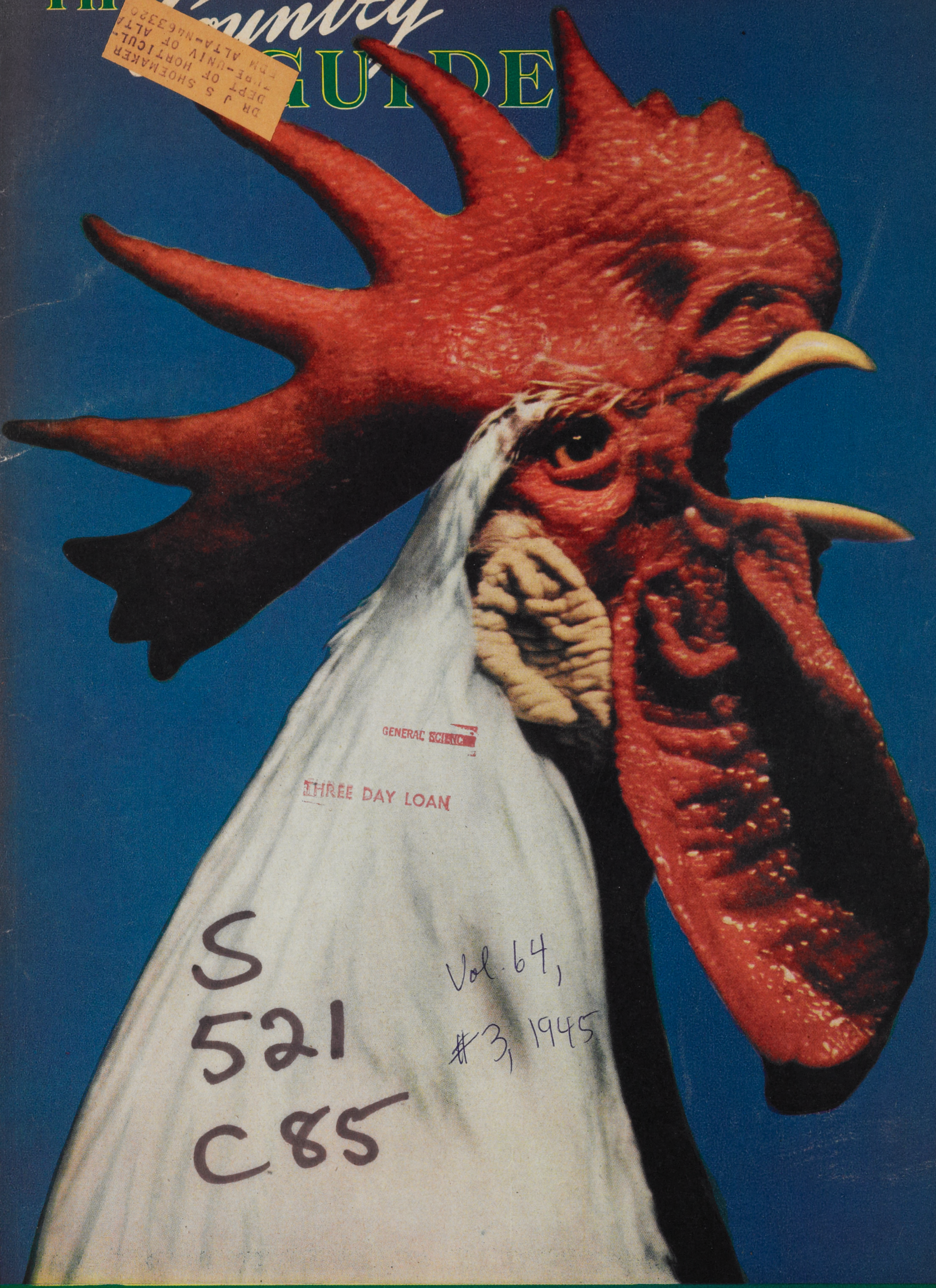


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THE Country GUIDE

DR J S SHOEMAKER
DEPT OF HORTICULT-
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GENERAL SCIENCE

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Vol. 64,
#3, 1945

MARCH, 1945

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Coalition Government in B.C.

The question is, will it outlast the war?

By CHAS. L. SHAW



coalition, should it decide to go to the country to test its strength with the voters.

The possibility of a provincial election—and everything is possible these days—brings up an interesting point: Will the coalition appeal to the voters for a vote of confidence at the next contest, or will it disintegrate again into the two old-line parties that founded it, Conservative and Liberal?

As a wartime expedient coalition has succeeded in British Columbia, so far as unity in progressive action is concerned. But when the war is over, will the coalition honeymoon be over too, or will the two parties involved in this marriage of convenience agree to go their separate ways?

That is the \$64 political question in the west coast province today, and no one has come up with a ready answer. There is a strong influence to form a permanent alliance of the two parties committed to the principle of private enterprise, supported by those who believe that if the Liberals and Conservatives are divided they will ease the way for the Socialist C.C.F. to gain control. On the other hand, there are powerful factions in each of the old-line parties who are firm believers in the return to the status quo. There are Liberals, for instance, who believe that their traditional policy of progress has been stultified by association with the Conservatives, and there are Conservatives who have never reconciled themselves to working in double harness with the Liberals.

Provincial Control of Power

But since the war is still being fought and there is no likelihood of the coalition breaking up until peace returns in any event, it is still the realistic thing to analyze the attitude of coalition towards the major issue of the day which, as we have said, is control of power.

One of the main achievements of the government at the present session will be the appointment of a hydro-electric commission whose job will be to prepare the way for a program of rural electrification of direct advantage to farming communities which are not now accessible to power lines.

Separate is the proposal that the government take over the B.C. Electric Railway, advocated in municipal and other quarters. So far as can be learned, the government is not disposed to do this on its own initiative, but it has agreed to appoint, with the municipalities, a committee of recognized experts to report on the merits of such a plan. If the experts advise the government to buy the company's assets, negotiations will probably be commenced to that end, although it is likely that the government will submit the question to a plebiscite before it goes very far in that direction. On the other hand, if the experts are skeptical, the government may be expected to wash its hands of the whole scheme.

Meantime the company is doing its best to demonstrate that it is fully capable of doing all the things that public ownership could achieve. It has announced plans for vast spending in the postwar period and has even committed itself to a \$2,500,000 rural electrification program, which seems somewhat of a coincidence at this time, in view of the government's announced policy in that connection.

Another interesting outcome of the session will be a determination to go ahead with the building of a highway to

the Peace River country. Premier John Hart says this will be undertaken as soon as conditions permit, probably meaning the supply of men and equipment. The job will cost about \$6,000,000 and the money has already been appropriated and the survey completed.

Fruit growers of British Columbia, who held their annual meeting in Kelowna, heard a great deal about post-war marketing and tariff affairs. Fears were expressed that, if there is no permanent federal legislation providing for compulsory marketing on a co-operative basis, the chaos that used to haunt the Okanagan Valley and other important orchard areas will return again after the war. Stability and unity are the two factors most needed in the successful marketing of a perishable crop, and in British Columbia they have been achieved only through compulsory co-operation.

Tariff Question Up Again

Growers were warned to be on the alert for thoughtless action on the tariff. While there may be important overall advantages from a lowering of the tariff, some British Columbia fruit areas face the threat of unfair competition in their most logical markets by produce from earlier-ripening regions in the United States should all barriers be arbitrarily removed. Costs of production are said to be considerably higher in British Columbia than in, say the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys of the state of Washington.

Importance of maintaining quality was stressed by speakers at the Kelowna convention, and Dave McNair, sales manager for Tree Fruits, Ltd., the growers' marketing agency, says that the industry in the Okanagan was given a black eye because of the large quantity of inferior fruit packed and shipped to the market. He points out that the standards of previous years have not been maintained and while there may be an explanation for this—shortage of labor is only one—it is not one that can easily be accepted by the consumer.

According to McNair, Tree Fruits has paid claims amounting to \$80,000 on inferior shipments, which is \$10,000 more than the total for the previous three-year period. The industry put up a \$12,000,000 pack during the past season. The loss of \$80,000 from such a total may not be serious in a mathematical sense, but the long-term effect of loss of goodwill can very easily be serious, and that is something which the growers must do all they possibly can to avoid.

Most of the deterioration was in the highly popular McIntosh Red variety of apples, many of which were evidently over-ripe even before they left the orchard country.

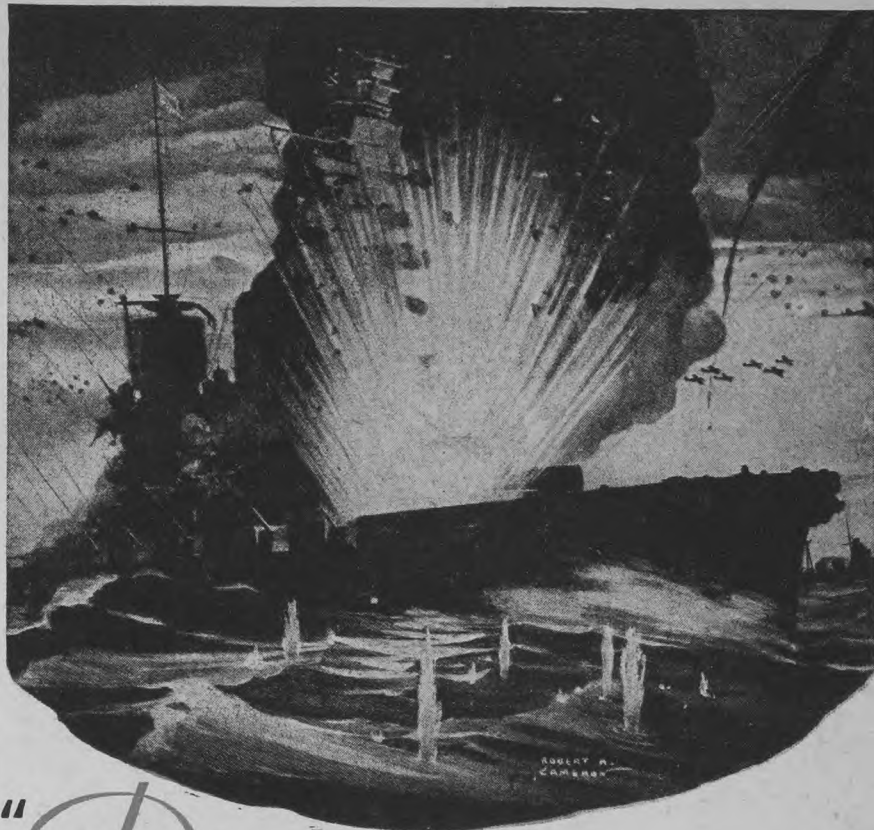
An 8,000,000-box Pack

Incidentally, the total crop of apples in the Okanagan for the 1944 season was 8,000,000 boxes. Of these 2,000,000 still remained unsold at the time McNair reported to the convention, but no difficulty was anticipated in disposing of the entire pack. Record crops of several varieties of fruit were handled—cherries, 313,000 cases; apricots, 373,000 cases; peaches, 1,350,000 cases; plums, 153,000 cases; prunes, 691,000 cases; pears, 562,000 boxes, and crabapples, 215,000 boxes.

The B.C. Fruit Growers Association has approved car door inspection for maturity of fruit shipped from interior provincial points, and under the same general program Tree Fruits has been empowered to direct the fruit anywhere or retain it for processing near the point of production.

One of the interesting things growers heard about at Kelowna was the plan of Dr. James Marshall, dominion entomologist at Vernon, to battle the codling moth by spreading poison through the explosion of conventional military trench mortars.

In this column, a while ago, it was related that Okanagan growers experimented with water storage of apples, dumping large quantities of the fruit in fish nets in the lake and holding them there. Many readers will probably wonder whether the experiment worked. It didn't.



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ON THE NIGHT of March 31, 1942, Ford of Canada ceased making automobiles for civilians. There was a risk that many Ford dealers thus deprived of their revenue from new car sales, would seek some other means of livelihood. The *character* of the individual

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THE Country GUIDE

Concord at Yalta

NOT less but more than was expected came out of the conference of the Big Three in the Crimea. Most immediately important was an improvement in relations among the Allied Nations. Even the dumbest Nazi must now realize that the fate of Germany is to be in no wise mitigated by dissension among her enemies.

Progress was made regarding the treatment of liberated nations. Marshal Stalin stood fast on the annexation of Polish territory to approximately the Curzon line but he was ready to concede a popular front type of government. Instead of the Lublin Committee and the Polish government in London, the way was opened for merging elements of both. In Yugoslavia, Tito's liberation council will be joined by the Subasitch government and some elements in the former Yugoslav Assembly. In Greece, things have settled down and notwithstanding the regrettable incidents, all parties are now agreed on the basis of settlement arrived at with Churchill



When Roosevelt and Churchill met at Malta on their way to Yalta, some joker said that they received a wire from Stalin which read, "Yalta, not Malta."

when he was in Athens. In fact, public sentiment in Greece is in favor of the retention of a British force there until the plebiscite on the monarchy and the election have taken place.

British, American, Russian and French forces will occupy defeated Germany, but there will also be a joint control commission located at what is left of Berlin, to work out a solution for the whole country. This is an important matter. There was danger of differing policies being followed in the different zones of occupation. Until the defeat, a conference between the Big Three powers will be held every four months at the foreign secretary level. This is a move away from unilateral action as was taken by Britain in Greece and Russia in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The reduction of Germany to an agricultural country, with only small industries, as proposed by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, was not accepted. Those industries which are

the basis of war preparation will have to go, or, in some cases as in heavy chemicals, come under international control. Prussian war lords and all they stand for will be eliminated, down to text books on war strategy. The conference has been criticized for not coming to grips with the reparations question, but reparations will likely resolve into payment in kind and German labor to repair war damage wrought by German armies on Russian and Polish cities. Reparations in the old sense disturbed national economies too much, though it must be said that the Russian system is less susceptible on that score.

An Allied conference begins its sittings in San Francisco on April 25. It is designed to bring to fruition the work of Dumbarton Oaks. It will set up, or at least blueprint, a world organization for a durable peace. Russia had stood fast on the right of a great power to veto any action against itself in case it were accused of aggression. At Yalta, a compromise was reached by which Russia agreed to narrow the veto down to issues involving punitive action. The simple fact is that if one of the great powers should embark on aggressive action against its neighbors, either the world peace organization would go to pieces or there would be another great war.

The general impression of the Yalta Conference is that it marked a vast step ahead and that it was ruled by a spirit of compromise and accommodation. Certainly the three great powers came closer together as a result of it. Those who wanted it to solve everything were disappointed in some respects, but there is no need for too great hurry. A stronger peace will come if it is evolved gradually out of experience.

The Adversity Sphere

SUPPOSE, for example, that Canadians had surreptitiously manufactured a few hundred tanks and military lorries, secretly trained their crews, and then held a summer training camp in Manitoba without letting the reporters in. Then, at dusk some summer evening, without warning, the tanks, with the lorries full of infantrymen and trailing 25-pounders, had started in a wild rush over the quiet farm lands of the Prairie States. The column would probably have gotten as far as Nebraska before it would have been stopped. Then something else would have happened.

Japan did something like that and now something else is happening. Their easily won Co-prosperity Sphere is turning out to be a Sphere of Adversity for them. It is giving at the seams. Japanese sea power was broken in the Battle of the Philippines. American subs, a very silent service, are sinking Jap merchant ships at the rate of more than two a day. The Americans can go where they like on the seas from which they and the British and Dutch were

swept clean three years ago. Carriers can lie off the Jap coast while their planes bomb Tokyo at their leisure. From blood-stained Iwo, land based bombers with fighter escort will be able to blanket Japan from stem to gudgeon.

These are the important things about the Pacific War. The loss of 125,000 men on Leyte, the tens of thousands who have gone down with their transports, the 200,000 that have been left marooned on by-passed islands, and the losses in other land and sea fighting don't leave a dent in Japan's manpower. What counts now is bases and safe seas close to Japan and China.

Japan will be defeated in China and Manchuria. With 80 million people to draw on she is one of the great land powers of the world. She can put five million fanatical fighters in the field. They will take some beating. But her armies have an Achilles heel. Japan is vulnerable where the United States and the British are strong. Planes, tanks, heavy field guns, and motor transport are going to spell her doom. And her doom will be written on the soil of the Asiatic continent, not on rocky islands.

Japanese industry is largely powered by hydro-electric. Dams are vulnerable to bombs. Industries may be hidden away in caves, natural or man made, but if you can cut off their power you cripple them. That is what the Americans are getting at when they reach out, at any cost, toward the Japanese homeland. Their main objective is to get into position to let the water out of those dams. The country generally is in for a dose of the medicine which has been poured down Germany's throat.

The Japs hold long stretches of the Asiatic coast only lightly. They occupy pockets around the ports while great stretches of territory behind them are still unoccupied. Further back, the aggressors have cut a corridor down from the north, slicing China in two. There will be a D-day on that coast one day and what a D-day! The strategy is to get some ports, land tanks, guns and lorries by the tens of thousands and start one of these mobile wars. The Japs will be on foot and the Allies on rubber and behind armor. It will be no tommy gun and hand grenade affair like the fighting on the rocky little islands. It will be



fluid war on a vast scale. Let us hope Jupiter Pluvius by that time has come over to the side of the Allies.

Liberated France

FRANCE is cold, hungry and idle. It is difficult for UNRRA to get relief to her, because only six of her 15 ports are in full operation. Six of them, including Dunkerque, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire are still occupied by 100,000 fanatical Germans. The others out, or largely out, of commission have been damaged or destroyed by war.

But that isn't all or most important. The whole internal transportation system of France has been scourged by bombing or German looting. When the

Germans got out, only a fifth of the pre-war number of locomotives, one-third of the railway cars, one quarter of the motor trucks and one-half the water barges were in running order. Damage to railways includes the destruction of nearly 2,000 bridges and almost countless railway yards. Half the railway equipment that is left is needed for war purposes. Food, coal and raw materials for the factories cannot be transported in anything like adequate quantities and the country is in a state of paralysis as a result.

North Grey and the War

THE by-election in North Grey was as decisive as a by-election can be. The minister of defense, General McNaugh-



ton, was defeated on the government's feeble, compromise conscription policy. The political rumor factory is now grinding out predictions of a general election in June. The date would probably be announced and the campaign under way at the present moment if it were not for the Victory Loan drive.

The C.C.F. candidate polled one vote out of every five votes cast. The board of strategy of the C.C.F. party had been opposed to running a candidate, but when a contest was certain the party enthusiasts in North Grey insisted on having a man in the field to vote for. They put one up and the party has little cause to be happy over the result.

John Bracken had not been keen on contesting the by-election, but others in the party had their way. A candidate, though not by any stretch of the imagination a strong one, was put up. Mr. Bracken absented himself to the Western Front, came back loaded to the gun-wales with hot campaign ammunition, jumped into the fray a few days before polling day and swept the constituency into the Progressive Conservative fold. The strategy and timing were perfect. It was the Bracken touch. His political stock, which admittedly had been low, soared to a new high with his party. He emerged the victor from his first real contest and with the laurels of that victory on his brow he enters his first federal election campaign.

Such is the result of the by-election. It was won by a Progressive Conservative who had always been a Liberal and who wrote as late as last August that he was opposed to conscription for overseas service. He won over a Liberal candidate who had been a lifelong Conservative and had been opposed to all-out conscription until last November. He also won over a socialist who is a capitalist with large business interests and a military pension of \$5,730 a year, and whose wife, so ran one of the election stories, had remarked that when she came from their home in Ottawa with her husband for the election campaign, she only brought two of her five fur coats along.

PAPA JACQUES' *Secret* WEAPON

IN a remote spot far down on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence river, there is a small fishing village. Further identification cannot be given in keeping with wartime regulations but it is only one of many such scattered settlements clinging tenaciously to the rocks of that rugged coast. Three miles beyond this village, which must remain nameless, there was one isolated house perched high upon a point and in this house lived Papa Jacques.

Papa Jacques was as rugged and weather-beaten as the rocky land upon which he lived. His face was wind whipped until it resembled old leather. His small black eyes were sheltered deep under bushy white eyebrows, and were shrewd and lively. He was not an overly genial man, but his mouth was quick to smile if the occasion warranted it.

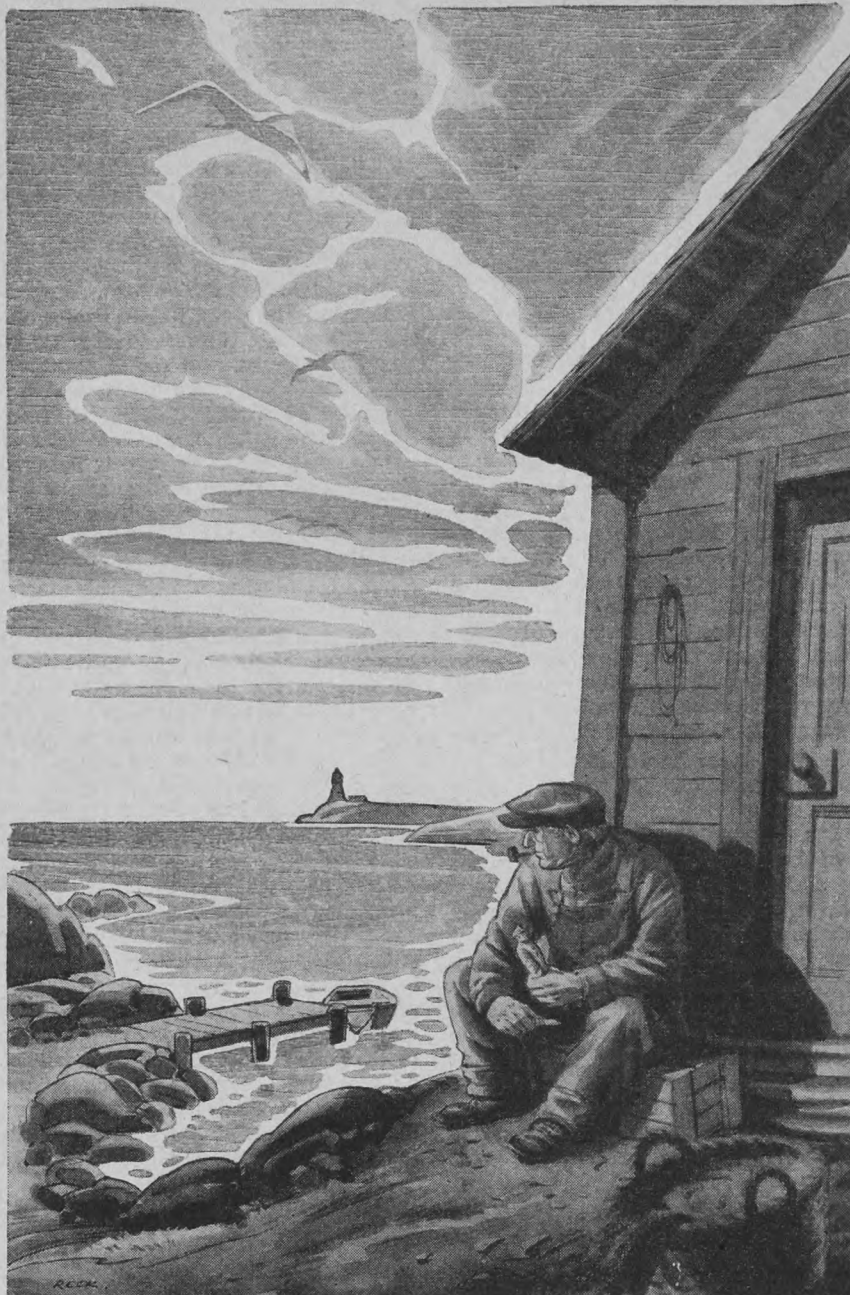
Papa Jacques lived alone. He liked it that way, but he was not in any sense anti-social. He merely preferred his own way of life and he did not wish to be continually under the eyes of his neighbors. Not that his life was not exemplary; all he did was fish and carve exquisite wooden figures and now and again he'd drink a little whiskey blanc if sufficient excuse offered—and Papa Jacques was good at finding excuses! He just didn't have the community spirit, and the people in the little village three miles away, had long ago given up telling him that he should not be so much alone.

A couple of times a week he rowed to the village for his supplies in exchange for which he traded some fish. He never received any letters or newspapers because he could not read or write, but he kept himself up-to-date with the news by listening to the radio. He was particularly interested in the war news, especially as it concerned the U-boat warfare.

Papa Jacques had assured the officers of the corvette that patrolled this coast, that he would keep his eyes open and if he ever saw a submarine he'd let them know immediately. Of course they kidded him and laughed at him but he wasn't angry; they were nice boys, and Lieutenant-Commander Harris was his special friend. Papa Jacques had grown very fond of the corvette. He called it his boat and he waved gaily at it on the days when it passed his house on patrol. Sometimes when he saw it coming he would run out and hoist a tattered old Union Jack on the small flagpole he had set up at the end of the house, and the corvette was very polite about it, she always whistled a salute as she passed and saw the flag. Papa Jacques liked that. It gave him a warm feeling deep down inside; a feeling of belonging to something big and strong and powerful.

The corvette didn't come by every day because there was not much likelihood of a U-boat seeking shelter there with the house right on the high point. Of course in fog it might take a chance, but the corvette commander knew that Papa Jacques was no fool. Despite the fact that they occasionally exchanged good-natured abuse with him, the navy men had more faith in Papa Jacques than the old man knew.

PAPA Jacques was sixty years old but with his unkempt white hair, his broken yellow teeth and the slight stoop to his shoulders, he looked quite a bit older. He was of medium height, lean and wiry, and he walked with a limp



He sat before his door, and put the finishing touches on a little wooden figure.

A queer little man who lived alone on the banks of the St. Lawrence who took an old soldier's pride in helping the navy

By CONSTANCE TROY
ILLUSTRATED BY ROBERT RECK

which was his heritage from the other war.

He sat now in the sun before his door, a little stubby corn-cob pipe between his teeth. It was early in the morning and he was putting the finishing touches on a little wooden figure before he made the round of his nets. The figure was a Canadian naval officer and the detail of workmanship was perfect. Papa Jacques intended to give it to Lieutenant-Commander Harris the next time he came around. The officer had admired his work and had tried more than once, as had many others before him, to get the old man to sell the lovely carved objects that were strewn around the house. But Papa Jacques would not sell. You could have anything you wanted, but they had absolutely no value so far as he was concerned. When you admired his work, he would shrug and smile. "Je m'amusais simplement à gossier" was all he would say. No amount of persuasion would make him take money in exchange for his handicraft.

There was not a great deal of variety

to his work however, for Papa Jacques had to have a model for anything he carved. So while his work included numerous small fishing boats, figures of men, women and children whom he knew, dogs, cats, birds and even a few fish, you would not find anything which was not part of the familiar world about him. The planes of the air patrol had occasionally caught his fancy, but they passed too swiftly and too high overhead; he could make no headway with them at all. It had to be something he had seen close at hand, then his skill in reproducing detail and beauty of line was something to see.

So this morning as he sat working on the small wooden figure he sang softly the marching song of his old regiment:

*"Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon, fait bon, fait bon,
Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon dormir."*

Finally he squinted up at the sky and decided that it was time to go to look at his nets. He put away his tools and

set the newly carved statuette on the table in the single room of his house, then taking a pair of oars from behind the door he went down the rocky pathway to the wooden jetty where his boat was tied.

He rowed out into the water and headed down the river around the point. Beyond the point there were some particularly jagged inlets and it was here in the deep waters of the coves that Papa Jacques had his nets.

He was getting near the first of the nets now and he glanced over his shoulder to gauge the distance when his eye caught the movement of something on the rocky shore. Instantly he was alert. As casually as he could he turned his head again and the steady swing of the oars brought the boat into a position which gave him a chance to see the cove clearly. There were three men sitting on the rocks and beside them, hidden by overhanging crags and also by some expert camouflage, was the unmistakable shape of a submarine. Papa Jacques could hardly believe it. He had never seen a submarine except in pictures, but he knew!

His hands tightened on the oars but apart from that he never turned a hair. Papa Jacques had plenty of courage; he went right on rowing until he was within a few feet of the shore, then he rested on his oars and raising one hand in friendly greeting, called out—in French, "Bonjour, Messieurs."

ONE of the men rose to his feet and as the boat nosed against the rock, he caught it by its rope. He and his companions wore a species of naval uniform and Papa Jacques was quick to note that it was not like the one worn by his friends on the corvette. He also noticed that other men were sprawled—about thirty anyway—sunning themselves on the deck of the submarine. They had arranged tarpaulins in such a way that should a plane appear in the sky they could be quickly pulled into place and from overhead it would be practically impossible to distinguish the submarine from the rest of the rocks.

Papa Jacques nodded and smiled at the men and included them in his greeting. The man who had caught hold of the boat spoke in German, quickly and in a low tone. "Where do you come from? What is the name of this place?"

Papa Jacques favored him with a yellow-toothed smile and an apologetic shrug. "Your pardon, Monsieur, I do not understand English," he said.

The officer turned towards the submarine. "Schmidt," he called. "Come here Schmidt, you speak French. Find out what this fool says."

The man called Schmidt rose from the deck and came forward clad in a towel. "Yes, Herr Commander." He turned to Papa Jacques and said in French: "What did you say to the officer?"

Papa Jacques beamed at him. "I said, that you must excuse me; that I cannot speak English. I am sorry."

"English!" Schmidt turned to his officer, surprise on his face. "It is incredible, Herr Commander, but he thinks we are English. Yes, he just said so. He thinks the Herr Commander spoke to him in English."

The other two officers had risen to their feet also and now they laughed. But their commander did not laugh.

Turn to page 50

DAIRYMEN TALK IT OVER

"**A**GRICULTURE means the science and art of utilizing the soil for purposes of providing food and clothing for man," said Dean R. D. Sinclair of the University of Alberta recently, before the 24th Annual Convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. Continuing, he said, "The need for food is one of man's primitive instincts. It is the most common denominator of all people. The quantity and quality of man's food supply very largely determines his opportunity for proper physical and intellectual development. It determines to a large extent the state of civilization which he shall enjoy, and influences in a very definite way his attitude toward peace or war. Much of man's inhumanity to man throughout the ages has resulted from manipulations of the food supply, or from maladjustment in the distribution of the portions of the earth's surface upon which proper food could be produced. Much of man's wandering over the earth, and many of his acts of aggression throughout the ages have been stimulated by the fear of want of food. The spiritual, moral, and physical fibre of a nation has, to a considerable extent, been dependent upon the character of the food-producing element of the population, the tillers of the soil."

Dairying is the science and art of producing milk, and the importance of dairying arises from the fact that milk, as a complete food, contains ash (minerals) for bone building, especially calcium, also casein and albumin (proteins) for muscle building; and sugar (carbohydrates) and fats, for heat and energy. Because milk is a complete food, it is the most suitable of all foods for the growing young of both humans and animals. Protein supplied through milk is as cheap at 12 cents per quart as in sirloin steak at 28 cents per pound, or eggs at 30 cents per dozen. Energy in milk is as cheap at 12 per quart as sirloin steak at 17 cents per pound, or eggs at 16 cents per dozen. Also, milk at 12 cents per quart will supply edible solids at 48 cents per pound, and, by comparison, edible solids from ham at 40 cents per pound cost \$1.04; from whitefish at 20 cents per pound, \$1.44; from fat fowl at 28 cents per pound, \$1.12; and from round steak at 25 cents per pound, 81 cents.

MILK is, therefore, an economical, as well as a complete food and, if it were not a liquid instead of a solid, and subject to such quick spoilage from

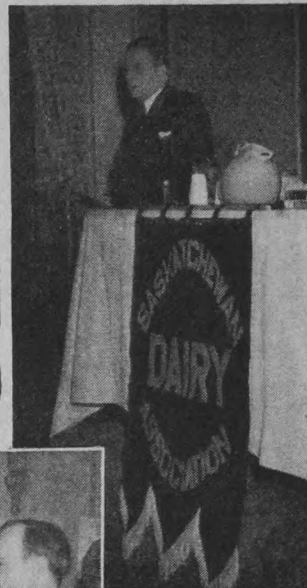
Prairie provinces resume annual dairy conventions and look forward with hope and some uncertainty to postwar developments in the industry

BY H. S. FRY

feed, chores alone require from two to four hours per 100 pounds of milk produced in western Canada, according to figures presented to the Alberta Convention by H. L. Patterson, Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who has, for the last several years been engaged in making surveys of the dairy business in Alberta and in the Winnipeg area.

Whereas all agriculture, as pointed out by Dean Sinclair, is built up by the unique natural process called photosynthesis (combining or building up, with the aid of light), whereby carbohydrates are formed in the plant and thus give it form and structure, the dairying industry is based on a second and equally marvellous natural process within the body of the dairy cow. By this second process, an animal especially equipped to consume very large quantities of roughages, the cheapest kind of animal feed, transforms this low-cost feed into the most complete of all human foods—milk. Dairying, therefore, develops most quickly and satisfactorily in areas close to large centres of human population to which milk can be

and a little less than \$2 million to concentrated products). Prairie dairy operations in 1944, nevertheless, involved the production of approximately 5.5 billion pounds of milk, from which were made 117 million pounds of butter as compared with 81.7 million pounds in 1939. In addition, about 8 million pounds of cheddar cheese were manufactured in the three provinces, as well as about 3 million gallons of ice cream. Very large quantities of milk are also required for fluid consumption in towns and cities, for consumption on farms, for feeding to livestock, and for manufactur-



K. W. Taylor, Foods Administrator, W.P.T.B., Ottawa, addresses the Saskatchewan convention.



Prof. J. B. Fitch, Chief of the Dairy Husbandry Department, University of Minnesota (holding paper), discusses the situation with Dean Sinclair (back to camera), and H. L. Patterson (right) at Calgary.

ing into concentrated milk products. For the latter purpose alone there are ten plants in Alberta equipped for the drying of skim milk and buttermilk, as well as other similar plants in

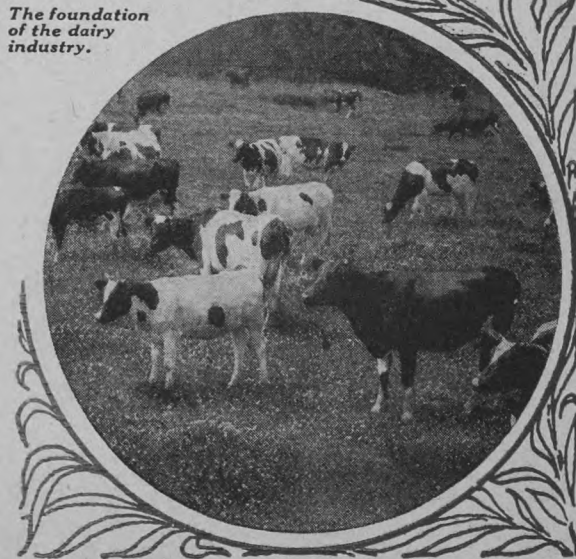
Saskatchewan and a condensery at Red Deer, Alberta.

IT is rather surprising to find that in 1920, only 25 years ago, the total production of creamery butter in Canada was only 111,691,718 pounds. This compares with 297,995,468 pounds in 1944, and with 120,300,168 pounds for the three prairie provinces only in 1943, and 117,582,717 pounds in 1944. Going back to 1900, Canada produced only 36,066,739 pounds of creamery butter, of which two-thirds came from the province of Quebec alone; and at that time the four western provinces made only 2,697,962 pounds of creamery butter, the most of which was produced in Manitoba. In the same year Canadian manufacture of cheddar cheese was 220,000,000 pounds.

Cheese production has never flourished in the

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The foundation of the dairy industry.



J. M. Bowman, Winnipeg, pioneer organizer of the Artificial Breeding Association at Neepawa, Man., (left) sits out the convention routine at Regina with Prof. J. M. Brown of the University of Manitoba.



Above: J. W. Wood, Birch Hills, Sask., presided at Regina.

Below: The relaxed gentleman with the absentee hair is Dr. H. R. Thornton, Professor of Dairying, University of Alberta, who draws a smile from D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, and Convention Organizer.

transported quickly without spoiling, or, in areas adapted to the growing of a satisfactory variety of grasses and other forage crops, from which the milk produced may be economically manufactured into butter, cheese, concentrated milks and other products which may be shipped long distances to the consumer.

It is because the prairie provinces of Canada are not naturally as adapted to the growing of forage crops as to the production of wheat and other grains, that dairying has been slower in its development in western Canada. Nevertheless, the value of dairy products produced in the three prairie provinces in 1944 was more than \$97 million, of which \$24,169,000 was provided by Manitoba, \$37,665,000 by Saskatchewan and \$35,380,000 by Alberta.

Value alone, however, is not a satisfactory criterion for measuring the growth of dairying in the prairie provinces, since the index of farm prices generally has risen approximately 40 per cent since the establishment of the price ceiling in October, 1941, according to Prof. G. E. Britnell, of the University of Saskatchewan, who spoke at the Saskatchewan Dairy Convention. Prof. Britnell also pointed out that in 1944, of the total agricultural subsidy cost of about \$95 million, the dairy industry received nearly \$40 million (\$20 million to butter; \$11.5 million to cheese;

bacterial action, it would be consumed even more universally than it is. Another handicap borne by the business of milk production is that it requires a large amount of man labor spent on feeding and caring for the cows themselves. In addition to the amount required for the production of



AGRICULTURE---RUSSIAN STYLE



A kolkhoz office.

THE kolkhoz is something new in agriculture. It is not simply a matter of holding a few meetings, expropriating the land, setting up an organization, electing a manager and then everybody doing what the manager orders. The kolkhoz or collective, as we call it, is a complex organism, and it takes close study to learn just how it is organized and run.

The best book I have seen on the operational aspects of Russia's economy is *Management in Russian Industry and Agriculture* by three authors, Bienstock, Schwarz and Yugow. It is published by the Oxford Press and is available for \$3.75. It is under the auspices of the Institute of World Affairs, an organization composed of European and British scholars, working in the economic and sociological fields, with headquarters in England. About one-third of the book is devoted to the operation of collective farms, the balance to the organization of Russian industry. From this and other sources the information presented herewith has been gleaned.

It is not necessary here to trace the history of Russian agriculture since the revolution. By the time that war broke out in 1941, collectivization was complete. The Machine-Tractor Stations, as state enterprises, had been established and developed until 95 per cent of the kolkhozes were being serviced. The revolutionary stages have been passed and any changes in the future will likely be in the form of gradual evolutionary change. The state farms are not an important factor in the agricultural production of the country.

This is the set-up of a collective: The land belongs to the government; large machinery, such as tractors, combines and multiple plows, belong to the government-owned Machine-Tractor Stations. Small implements, work animals, livestock and poultry belong to the collectives. The individual members of the collective have small allotments of land on which they produce for home consumption or for sale. More about these allotments will be said further on.

The authors of the book list the organs or persons which govern the collective as follows: The general membership meeting; the managing board; the chairman; the control commission; brigade and squadron leaders; managers of livestock farms and other auxiliary enterprises; bookkeepers and various specialists.

A general meeting of the members of the collective must be held twice a month at least. It elects the managing board and its chairman and also the control commission. It ratifies plans, rules and regu-

With their men at the front, the women save the hay crop.

How they organize and manage a Kolkhoz

By R. D. COLQUETTE

lations, quotas, production contracts with machine-tractor stations, the allocation to various funds, etc. It also has the power to expel members.

The managing board of five to nine members, functions as an executive. Board members are elected for two years and so is the chairman. It carries out the instructions of the general meeting according to the rules as laid down by local and central organs of the Commissariat of Agriculture. It assigns to members their various jobs and has general direction of the productive work of the kolkhoz. The chairman functions also as a general superintendent.

The Control Commission of from three to five persons, has control of the business affairs of the collective, such as auditing accounts and cash and checking the efficiency and legality of the entire enterprise. An accountant is selected from among the members, or is hired, to keep accounts, manage the funds, keep statistical records and in general superintend the office work. The authors point out that though this appears to be full self-government, in actual practice it is not so. The kolkhoz is democratic internally, but not in its external dealings. The fact is that all decisions on important questions are previously determined by state and party organs and the general meeting is obliged to accept them.

The collective has to deal with various government organs. There is the District Soviet Executive Committee; the local or village Soviet; the Agencies of the Peoples Commissariat of Agriculture and the Machine-Tractor Stations. The first mentioned is the highest government agency in the district. It directs in general all the work of the collectives under its jurisdiction. It gives orders regarding policy towards individuals applying for membership; fixes quotas for grain collection; ratifies production plans and resolves conflicts between collectives and other local organizations. The local Soviet (Russian for Council) is the organ through which it generally enforces its policies.

The collectives serviced by the Machine-Tractor Stations, which means the vast majority of them, are under dual control: The Machine-Tractor Stations and the district officers of the Commissariat of Agriculture. The Stations direct the work of the collective as far as the cultivation is concerned; they fix crop rotation systems; assist in the organization of work and the allocation of income, the training of leaders, setting up accounting systems, the organizing of competition and the struggle to increase soil productivity. The Commissariat agents do not deal directly with the land but direct other branches such as livestock, gardening, beekeeping, etc.

THE organs of the Communist Party play no less a role in the life of the kolkhoz," say the authors. "They direct every important step of its activity. Between 1929

and 1935 a hidden but important struggle went on between party and government organs for the control of kolkhoz activity. Characteristically, the party organs fought not so much against the District Soviet Executive Committees or the Machine-Tractor Stations, whose chiefs were always Communists, as against the local organs of the Commissariat for Agriculture, where the decisive role was frequently played by agricultural specialists. The Statute of 1935 attempted to establish the organs of the Commissariat and Machine-Tractor stations as supervisors of productive activity. But the struggle persists. In 1940 Pravda wrote that 'Party District Committees have been transformed into a sort of district agricultural office.' A periodical (1941) of the Central Committee of the Communist Party also states that 'Party agencies are still striving to displace the organs of the Commissariat for Agriculture.'

A collective, on which many people are employed, is faced with the problem of the division of labor. They vary greatly in size. Two thirds of the kolkhozes in the Ukraine producing grain and livestock, in 1937, exceeded 1,250 acres in size. The smallest ones are in Georgia, the California of Russia, where two-thirds of them covered less than 250 acres. The average was placed in 1938 at 1,200 acres, with an average of 78 households each. The average acreage for the whole country is, therefore, less than 16 acres per family. This is one reason why the output per farmer in Canada is at least two and a half times that in the Soviet Union. Sir John Russell estimated that the agricultural output per man in England is at least twice that in Russia.

FURTHERMORE if an industrial civilization is the best kind of civilization—and both we and the Russians seem to think that it is—another factor comes

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Milking time on a kolkhoz. Above: A fleet of carts delivering the State's share of the grain crop.

SCOUTING AROUND

They Farm at Fort St. John, B.C.

ONE late July evening last summer, I had the pleasure, in company with W. D. Albright, Superintendent of the Dominion experimental station, Beaverlodge, Alberta, of visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hadland, of Baldonnel, B.C. Mr. Hadland operates the illustration station for the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, in the Fort St. John district; and I was somewhat surprised to learn that in late 1927 he had been "driven out" as he put it, from the area south of Virden, by rust and couch grass.

Looking back on the 17 years that have intervened, one can measure, in a small way, some of the progress that has been made in farming methods, as the result of farm mechanization and the development of research and other forms of scientific investigation. Neither rust nor couch grass today represent anything like the problem they presented in 1927. The establishment of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg has led to the development of rust-resistant wheat varieties, so that the annual loss from this one disease, calculated by Dr. J. H. Craigie, Dominion Botanist, to have amounted to many millions of dollars annually in the province of Manitoba alone, has now been almost eliminated. Couch grass, too, in Manitoba is no longer the problem it once was, to the man who will really go after it. As the result of work done over many years by the Dominion experimental farm at Brandon, the results of which have been recently published in Farmer's Bulletin No. 126, it is possible, with the aid of modern power equipment and shallow tillage, and especially by the use of the one-way disc and duckfoot cultivator, to control couch grass satisfactorily, and even to eliminate it from heavily infested, light, sandy soils where it thrives particularly well.

Mr. Hadland farms a half section at Baldonnel, of which 120 acres have been cleared by the "armstrong method." He first visited the district in the fall of 1927 and was assisted in his choice of location by an article which appeared in The Country Guide about that time, written by Mr. Albright. He came up as far as Rolla and finally arrived with his family and possessions in 1928.

Settlers in the Fort St. John district of B.C. have apparently invaded the area in three waves, the first of which consisted largely of trappers and other similarly minded people, about 1912. A

With Guide Notebook and Camera

second wave of settlers arrived after World War I, and the third about the time Mr. Hadland arrived in the district. Alfalfa does well, and is grown to a very considerable extent in the district, largely as the result of persistent missionary work done by J. W. Abbott, formerly the operator of the Illustration Station in the Fort St. John District and now superintendent of the newly established sub-station about 100 miles west of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory. Mr. Hadland had a very nice looking field of Brighton oats, and he also grows Newall barley and Thatcher wheat, which has superseded the Red Bobs grown so generally throughout Alberta.

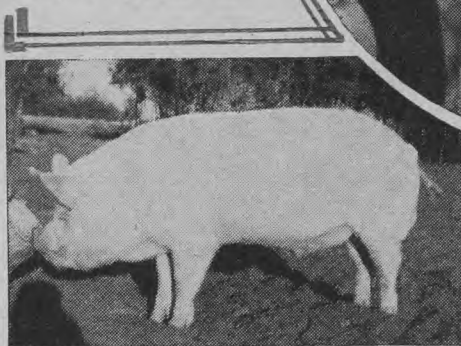
He maintains a herd of cattle, largely grade Shorthorns, but with a few black ones among them. He also has a Shorthorn herd sire obtained under the Dominion government loaning policy; and generally likes to feed about 100 pigs, although, at the time of my visit there were only about 75. I had some difficulty obtaining the accompanying picture of the pure-bred Yorkshire boar, who had just been let out for the purpose and found a great many things to occupy his attention, apart from the camera. He is of Beaverlodge breeding.

A good flock of hens are also maintained, and a new henhouse had been erected in 1943. This was very satisfactory according to Mr. Hadland, except that the ventilation system was somewhat imperfect and gave some trouble with damp litter during the winter of 1943-44.

Clearing land by hand is a very laborious process, and Mr. Hadland is one of the many with whom I have talked who feels that some kind of co-operative, or government - assisted, land-clearing scheme is essential if some of the unnecessary drudgery is to be avoided in clearing land on our forest soils. Modern land-clearing machinery can make it entirely unnecessary for pioneers to wait 10 to 15 years before they can produce enough to maintain a reasonable standard of living. When the average man can clear scarcely more than five acres per year and requires from 60 to 80 acres of crop land before he can produce enough to develop a minimum standard of living, the necessity for speeding up and cheapening the cost of land clearing is obvious.

I found, too, that there was some discussion in the district about co-operative farming. There

are quite a number of returned soldiers in the neighborhood and some of them were looking for ways and means of lowering the costs of production, by co-operative ef-



Mr. and Mrs. Hadland, Baldonnel, B.C., and W. D. Albright, Beaverlodge, Alta. As for the dog, well, he belongs too. Left: Beaverlodge-bred Yorkshire boar at H. G. Hadland's. Time, about nine p.m., July 25, 1944. —Guide photo.

forts. Mr. Hadland was inclined to believe that it would be wiser to go a little slow and start more modestly with a co-operative machinery group.

The advantages and disadvantages of any district are, of course, relative. One of the disadvantages of farming in the Fort St. John district is that the nearest market and the nearest railroad is at Dawson Creek, approximately 50 miles away. The Alaska Highway, of course, is available for free traffic and provides as good a road for hauling as any in western Canada. The Baldonnel district is a few miles off the highway.

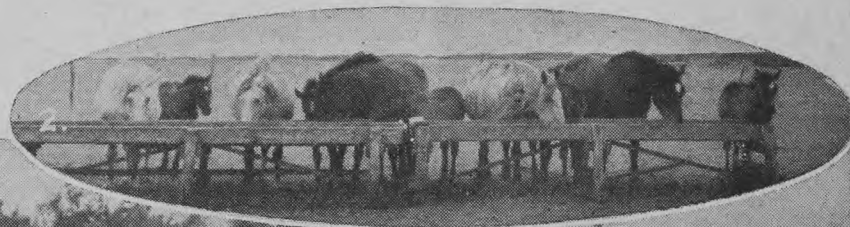
Mr. and Mrs. Hadland and their family are among those interested in postwar housing. In fact, they were keenly discussing building the new house this year and were anxious to get the laying out of the grounds started as soon as possible.—H.S.F.

Justamere Percherons Pay Best

"AT present I consider the only type of livestock to invest money in, would be good, registered draft mares, regardless of breeding, because the time is not so far distant when we will find Canada wanting in horses of this class."

Perhaps you don't agree with this statement. Very likely you don't, having in mind the fact that two plants

Some of the livestock on Justamere Stock Farm, Lloydminster, Sask.-Alta., including five Percheron mares with foals. The flock of 150 Cheviot ewes, and one of the Justamere dual-purpose Shorthorns that has a 12,000-lb. R.O.P. record.



for the processing of horse meat will very shortly be in operation to fill a contract for 7,500 tons now being negotiated with the Belgian government; and the additional fact that ranchers and horse owners of Saskatchewan and Alberta have formed a co-operative horse marketing association solely for the purpose of getting rid of surplus horses. This situation, however, doesn't worry Jonathan Fox, Jr., of Lloydminster, who farms seven quarters of land, though still in his twenties, and raises pure-bred Percheron horses, Kentucky saddle horses, Dual-Purpose Shorthorn cattle, Cheviot sheep, Yorkshire-Poland China pigs, and Bourbon Red turkeys.

Jonathan points out that, according to census figures, there has been a 25 per cent decrease in the yearling and foal population in Canada, and that a bigger decrease is expected this year. "In six years from now," he says, "this will mean something. A work horse cannot be produced in less than five years, and, today, buyers cannot find enough good horses to fill their demands. There always have been far too many inferior horses, and it is the same today. During the last ten years all the best saleable mares—the best breeding stock—have been going east, leaving only second-rate mares as brood mares. Now we are faced with a terrific shortage of good horses, coupled with a worse over-supply of inferior horses that have no market value outside of the packing plant. The word 'surplus' applied to horses has reference only to mustangs, and the over-abundance of these has led the Easterner to think that we are just over-

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PART III.

AS Tope had guessed, Earl Priddy was busy. When Joe had asked for Inspector Tope, Earl was startled into a curiosity that would no longer be denied. An hour later, after various investigations which included a secret survey of Amasa's farmhouse, he came almost at a run to the store in Madderson village. He went directly to the telephone and called the district attorney's office in North Madderson and asked for Joe Dane. Of Cumberland himself, Earl stood in some awe; but not of Joe Dane.

Joe was not there!

"Well, you tell him Earl Priddy's got some news for him," Earl said vehemently. "Something mighty important about this case out here. He'll know what I mean. You tell him to see me, quick's he can!"

And only then did he turn to recite his tale to the audience that while he phoned had been quick to gather close behind him.

While Earl thus brought the news to Madderson village that there was a dead man in the small back room at Amasa Dewain's, Inspector Tope was still asleep, Mrs. Tope on guard beside him. He did not stir till the supper-bell roused him; and a little later he and Mrs. Tope came down to the Mill. Bee met them apologetically.

"I don't know whether we'll get much supper, or whether it will be fit to eat," she explained. "Earl didn't get back till a little while ago, and Mrs. Priddy had to peel her own potatoes. She may take it out on us!"

Tope guessed: "Priddy probably went to spread the news."

And when the others appeared, it was immediately apparent that if they did not know the truth, they at least suspected many things. Vade stalked in and maintained a stony silence; Mrs. Murrell and her husband ate without a word, their heads bent low over their plates. And then they heard some small uproar from the kitchen, heard Mrs. Priddy's irate tones.

"You get out of here and stay out! If you can't be here when you're needed, you needn't show up at mealtimes!"

The heard Earl protest, heard him overborne, and heard then the slam of the outer door. Bee rose uneasily. "Well, I think we're all finished," she decided. "Shall we go into the other room?"

She herself went to the kitchen, presumably to mollify Mrs. Priddy. The others moved into the living-room; but Mrs. Murrell without a word, in a silence that was significant, led Isaac and the twins away. Vade followed. Adam and the inspector and Mrs. Tope were left alone.

When Bee returned from the kitchen, her eyes were troubled.

"Mrs. Priddy says Earl knows all



Overnight GUEST

The Story Thus Far:

Bee Dewain, an attractive young woman, had taken over the management of a roadside tourist camp and named it Dewain's Mill. She had formerly been secretary to Mr. Eberly, president of the local bank, until the bank had failed and had been closed by the government. Adam Bruce, a promising young lawyer, working with the Department of Justice had tried to persuade Bee to marry him, but found her not willing to take him seriously and also found that he had competition for her favor with at least two other young men including Ned Quill, a state trooper.

After a visit Bruce left, meeting on his way out Inspector Tope, who had married late in life, and Mrs. Tope planning on spending a honeymoon and a quiet fishing holiday. On Bruce's advice they went to Dewain's Mill. They took Faraway cabin because it was isolated from the others, and it was new, not having been occupied as yet. There Tope, alone, discovered the body of an elderly man under the built-in bed, with mouth strapped with adhesive tape and arms bound at back. By telephone Tope asked Bruce to return at once and to say nothing to anyone about his business. During the dinner hour he learned from the camp staff, which included the lazy Earl Priddy, and his wife who was cook and Mrs. Priddy's sister Mrs. Murrell, that there were six people in camp; that there had been eight over the week-end. After dinner Tope told of his gruesome find to Ned Quill, Bruce, Dr. Medford and Mrs. Tope. They decided that the man had been bound before he was killed and that his clothes had been changed. After the others left Mrs. Tope told her husband that she recognized the dead man as H. H. Ledforge, a large owner of water power utilities in New England. She had seen him once at a meeting of stockholders. His large castle-like residence had been pointed out to the Topes by a garage man.

The door bulged, and Adam leaped that way. There was suddenly a weapon in the young man's hand. He thrust Priddy aside; and Earl stumbled and fell, and Adam jerked wide the door, his gun ready, expecting anything.

But he saw only Vade, and Isaac Murrell, and Mrs. Murrell and the twins clustering curiously there, pale and alarmed. They recoiled before Adam's weapon; and Earl scrambling to his feet, cried:

"Come in! Come in, quick, everybody! Shut the door! Lock it! There's a man in Faraway!"

Half a dozen people had heard Earl's announcement. Tope regretted this; but regret did not impose on him inaction. He said briefly: "Adam!" And with young Bruce beside him, he started up the drive toward Faraway.

There was never in Tope any particular capacity for fear; if he knew danger lay ahead, he was not above taking precautions, for there was no arrogance of folly in this man. But tonight he had—or seemed to have—no feeling that it would be dangerous to surprise the intruder in Faraway. He made haste to come to the cabin; and before Adam could intervene, he had thrown the door open and stepped firmly in.

Night had by this time almost fully fallen, and the interior of the cabin was dark. Yet there was light enough for them to see the bed—that bed under which a body once had been bestowed—all in disorder, with blankets and coverlet and mattress in a heap upon the floor; and a man, with a lighted match in his hand, staring down

through the springs at the empty space below.

The man, at their entrance, whirled, and the match went out; but Adam snapped on the lights. Then Balser Vade came up on the porch behind them, and Tope turned and saw him, said curtly:

"Vade, go tell Miss Dewain to call Mat Cumberland. Tell him to come here." He added: "And Vade, don't you come back!"

The violinist moved reluctantly away along the path; and Tope closed the door. Adam Bruce, with a business-like promptness, had held this intruder here at gun's point while he made a brief search of the other's garments. He turned as the door closed to say:

"No gun on him, Inspector!"

THE man standing here before them without speech was tall and bulky, with heavy black mustache, and a box-like head set on massive shoulders. His clothes were plain. His hands, the inspector noted, were blunt-fingered and heavy, with a fine network of dark lines about the finger-tips, like grease long ingrained. Tope's attention fixed on those hands; he nodded as though satisfied.

"Hello, Kell," he said.

The big man twitched as though some secret agony tormented him, but he made no move nor sound.

"What are you doing here?" Tope asked.

The answer came stammeringly.

"I—wanted a place to sleep. I'm hunting work, walking . . ."

Tope looked at the other's shoes, now

about it," she confessed. "He saw the dead man up at Uncle Amasa's—peeped in the window." And she said with a rueful gesture: "I don't know how he knows, but he told Mrs. Priddy the dead man was found in Faraway!"

She added, looking at Adam, her eyes twinkling faintly: "Earl claims he has some important information that he's going to give Joe Dane! So if you and Inspector Tope don't hurry, Joe will be the one to . . . read the riddle, after all!"

Adam grinned. "Joe couldn't read the alphabet in large type," he told her confidently. "And Earl wouldn't know information if he saw it."

"I'm afraid you've always underrated Joe," she retorted. "But then, you don't know much about real criminals. You've spent your time annoying innocent men!"

Mrs. Tope watched them, amused; and Adam protested: "Bee, I never claimed Eberly had committed any crime, done anything wrong. But the bank had to be closed to protect all the depositors. Those Utilities bonds . . ." he checked himself, looked at Tope in a startled way. "Inspector, I forgot about that. It was Ledforge stuff that ruined Eberly's bank. Do you suppose Eberly . . ."

Bee uttered an indignant exclamation: "Adam Bruce, if you try to pretend that Mr. Eberly . . ."

ADAM shook his head; he grinned at her. "No, Bee," he said. "You're a stubborn young hussy, and no one can beat any sense into you; but—Eberly's all right, Tope. He threw all his own money into the bank, made every sacrifice possible to help save the depositors." He looked at the girl in sudden concern. "Bee," he asked, "you don't think it possible that he would . . ."

"No, no," she whispered. "He's too . . ."

She was interrupted. The door burst open, violently. Here was Earl Priddy, his eyes wide and goggling with excitement, his hands shaking. He leaped into the room, and banged the door behind him, and set his shoulders against it, his hands outspread to press hard against the panels.

"Sh-h-h!" he whispered. "Sh-h-h!"

Bee said reproachfully: "Earl, you're drunk! Don't be a nuisance! Go out of doors!"

"Not me," said Earl Priddy hotly. "I don't go out there again tonight! No sir, not me!"

Someone pushed at the door from without, and he fought to hold it shut.

wet with dew, though they had been faintly dusty. Then Adam touched the inspector's arm, whispered in his ear. Tope nodded.

"Of course," he assented impatiently. "This is Kell, all right." He faced the mustached man again. "Go on," he said then. "You're out of work, tramping the country, looking for a job; you thought you might steal a night's sleep here. You have no money. Is that your story?"

And when the other did not answer, Tope said: "Adam, turn out his pockets!"

Their captive submitted. He was big enough to have risked a struggle; but Tope thought there was no strength in him. Adam worked swiftly, and a little heap of objects accumulated on the table. The pocketbook, Tope opened—ruffled through a thin sheaf of bills, glanced at the papers, opened one of them.

"Here's your driving-license, Kell," he announced calmly. "What do you say to that?"

The big man looked from one to the other. "Why—yes, sir," he said miserably at last. "My name's Kell."

"That's much better," Tope commented. "Where's the Holdom limousine?"

But Kell responded with a counter-question, his cheek suddenly purple, his whole body shaking with a sort of passion.

"Where's my wife?" he cried. "Where's Mrs. Kell? Where is she? What have you done with her?"

Tope said: simply "We haven't seen her, Kell. Was that why you came here? To look for her?"

"She's gone!" Kell cried desperately. "She's gone! I heard in the village that there was someone dead here. I thought it might be her..."

Tope said again: "She's not here, Kell!" His tone was almost sympathetic. "Hasn't been here. This was a man." And he said precisely: "It was an old man, Kell—not a very big man. He had on a grey sweater stained with grease and oil, and a pair of dirty overalls too big for him; and some pieces of brown blanket that a police-dog had slept on were wrapped around his hands and feet and head. Kell, have you any notion where those things came from?"

"No sir," said Kell, facing them with burning eyes.

The inspector looked at Kell's feet; and he demanded:

"Let me see your shoes—the bottoms of them."

Kell, after a moment, lifted one foot, standing on the other; and Tope turned the lifted foot with his hand to look at the sole. Kell toppled and almost fell; and Tope released his ankle, caught his arm, steadied him. Then the old man asked:

"Do you ever wear heel-plates?"

Kell's eyes flickered. "No sir!"

"Sure?"

"Why—I've got an old pair of shoes with plates on them."

"Worn them lately?"

"No sir."

TOPE nodded; and he said: "Kell, there were some things in the pockets of those overalls this dead man wore. A valve-clearance gauge, and a knife with a steel handle marked in a scale, inches and centimeters. Did you ever see a knife like that?"

Kell shook his head stubbornly.

"Well, that's funny," Tope protested. "That's queer! You work for Holdom;

The murder mystery at Dewain's Mill develops new and baffling clues for Inspector Tope to follow

BY BEN AMES WILLIAMS

ILLUSTRATED BY JON STABLES

you're his chauffeur. You live over his garage. Well, this dog-blanket came from his garage; and the overalls and sweater came out of the machine-shop behind the garage, where you keep your work-clothes. I think they are yours. They're big enough to fit you. You're an Englishman. That knife came from England. I never saw one like it in this country."

And he cried: "What's the use of dodging? The overalls and the sweater and the knife and the clearance gauge—we found them on a dead man. And Kell—in spite of what you say, they all belong to you."

"No!" Kell cried almost desperately.

she is, but I can tell you where the car is. It's in the quarry hole, up in the mountains above the Holdom place. We're lifting it out tomorrow."

Kell uttered a low, startled ejaculation; and Tope stopped expecting the man to speak. When Kell did not, the inspector demanded:

"Know anything about that?"

"No sir." The answer was prompt.

"I suppose you didn't put it there?"

Kell cried harshly, on the verge of breaking: "No!"

"All right," Tope said sharply, pressing his advantage. "Why didn't you bring Holdom and Ledforge up here to their homes last Friday?" And, quickly:



"Not me!" said Earl Priddy hotly. "I don't go out of here again tonight! No sir, not me!"

"No sir."

"All right," Tope said grimly. "Then let's get your story straight. You missed your wife, and started to look for her, and heard there was a dead man—or someone dead—here in Faraway, and came to see if it was her. Is that the way to you want to leave it?"

"Yes sir."

"Why did you think she might be dead?"

"I heard that the coupé came here," Kell muttered. "And she was in it. She drove it away from the house."

"Well," said Tope, "I don't know where

"Now, don't lie! We know you left New York, with them in the car; and we know you got home alone. What did you do with Ledforge and Holdom on the way?"

After a moment Kell answered: "Why, —I had engine trouble, sir. It looked like a long job to fix it; so they hailed a car and got a ride to Springfield, told me they'd come on home by train. I got the car fixed quicker than I expected, and came on, and met the train at Middleford, but they weren't on it."

"Hah!" said Tope scornfully. "Took you long enough to think of that! Where

have you been since then?"

"Looking for Mrs. Kell—places I thought she might be."

"Where?"

"Well, one was in Boston, and one in Worcester. Then Mr. Ledforge had a lodge back in the hills where he sometimes went for a rest. I thought she might be there."

"Why?" Tope demanded; and Kell hesitated, did not answer. Tope cried: "Well, was she?"

"No sir," said Kell, and Tope demanded sharply:

"But you found someone there?"

"Mr. Eberly was there. But he hadn't seen her."

"Eberly?" Tope looked at Adam. "He's there now?"

"Yes sir. He and Mr. Ledforge sometimes went there together."

TOPE frowned, startled and disturbed. "Did Mr. Eberly know Mrs. Kell?"

"Oh, no sir, but he said no one had been there!"

And Tope suddenly was calm. "Kell," he said. "I'm sorry about your wife. Don't think me—impertinent, unkind. But—had she any faults? Were you jealous of her?"

"She was all right, sir," Kell protested. He added: "But I couldn't help being jealous of her. She'd go away, week-ends when I'd be at home, and when I couldn't go with her, with Mr. Holdom keeping me busy all the time."

"Where would she go?"

"She always told me where she was going, but—I tried to telephone her, sometimes, and she wasn't where she'd started for." He wiped his brow heavily. "It made me crazy, sir," he confessed.

Adam realized—and his hair prickled at the thought—that Kell spoke of Mrs. Kell in the past tense, as though she were dead!

Tope asked: "Where were you last week-end? Ten days ago? Up here, or in New York?"

"In New York, sir. Mr. Holdom couldn't get away."

"Mr. Ledforge in New York?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Mrs. Kell?"

"She went to Boston to see her cousin."

Tope nodded; and he went on, insistently: "You used to work for Mr. Ledforge. How did you happen to leave him?"

"Mr. Holdom wanted me."

"Did Mrs. Kell approve of the change?"

"Yes sir. She didn't like my working for Ledforge."

"Did you? Was he a good boss?"

"You could never tell about him," Kell explained, almost abstractedly. "One day he might be as friendly as you could ask; and the next day he might not speak to you at all, sir. You wouldn't know him for the same man."

Tope stared at the big man for a long time. Then he asked casually: "Mr. Holdom treat you all right, did he?"

"Yes sir!" The big man was at ease now, quite off guard.

And Tope asked sharply: "Then why did you hit him over the head and leave him beside the road down near Hartford, Saturday morning, unconscious, with a fractured skull?" Kell swayed where he stood, and his ruddy cheeks drained white. "Why did you?" Tope insisted. "Why, Kell?"

There had been no warning in his manner, nothing to stiffen Kell to resistance. And the man stammered now:

"He told me to, sir! Made me!"

Adam, at this admission, whistled

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THE Country GUIDE

R. S. LAW, President.

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AMY J. ROE, Home Editor.

K. D. EWART, Advertising Manager.

Subscription price in Canada—50 cents one year; 75 cents two years;
\$1.00 three years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year.
Single copies 5 cents each.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission
as second-class mail matter.

Published Monthly by The Country Guide Ltd.
Printed by The Public Press Ltd.

290 Vaughan Street - Winnipeg, Manitoba

VOL. LXIV WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1945 No. 3

The Co-operative Way

Those who followed the hearings of the Royal Commission on Taxation of Co-operatives must have been impressed with the amount of money the people have put into their co-operative enterprises. It totals scores of millions of dollars. But the amount of the investment is not the most significant thing about it. In each case the money has been advanced by the members to finance their own co-operative enterprise. The capital of a co-operative comes exclusively from people living within the area it serves. It comes from savings invested by the members in the organization which they have built up for their own benefit.

The control of these organizations is 100 per cent, not only within the territory they serve, but also within the membership. The control is democratic. Each member has one vote irrespective of the amount he has contributed. People, not money, are what count. There is no proxy voting. Their annual meetings are not little conclaves where little coteries elect officers, decide policies and make pronouncements on public policies in the name of the vast voiceless majority, who put up most of the money but haven't a syllable to say about how the business is run or who will run it. The annual meetings of the co-ops are composed of delegates elected by the members and representing them. The directors are elected by the delegates and are responsible to them.

The co-operatives are, therefore a check on the most sinister trend of modern business management. The monopolists and the engineers of great international cartels cannot annex the co-operatives to their financial empires. The grand dukes of high finance can get no finger in the pie in running their business. Small scale manipulators count the co-operatives out of the field of exploitation. There is nothing far fetched about these statements. You don't have to follow some farm products very far to find that out. As an example take these big dairy corporations, which are of no more use to the dairy industry than a steeple on a cow byre, and which are gobbling up our city milk businesses and running them from Toronto and Montreal.

There is no objection to bigness as such and there is no objection whatever to large concerns opening up branch offices or factories, but this buying up of local business enterprises already established is another breed of cat. The extent to which it has been carried is but little known by the general public. In many cases the outward form and name are preserved but the managers are merely the hired men of great national monopolies which themselves may be controlled by American holding companies or international cartels.

The co-operatives are no part of any such scheme of things and never can be. They are not perfect; they make mistakes; in some cases they have had bad management; there have been failures in which they have lost the money advanced by their members. But in what line of business, it may be asked, have these things not occurred? Judged by any business standard, the co-operative way of doing business stands up well in comparison with private and corporate business in Canada. In its social aspects it stands in a class by itself.

North Grey and the War

The result of the by-election in North Grey doesn't in the least alter the fact that a general election during this critical period of the war is to be deplored. It is as certain as anything in war can be that these colossal clashes on the Eastern and Western fronts will continue unabated on German soil throughout the next few months. In this conflict the Canadian army, from its strategic position in helping to turn the north end of the Siegfried line, will continue to play an important role. The last ounce of energy that this country can exert should be behind our men instead of being frittered away in fighting an election on policies which, under no foreseeable circumstances, can be put into effect in time to add one iota to the war effort in Europe.

The government could have held office until next fall by holding a session before April 17, the day when writs were returned in 1940, and then proroguing parliament. By fall the war crisis will be past. An alternative would be to have the life of the present parliament prolonged, a procedure for which a precedent was set during the last war. An election could then be held, as the next election in this country should be, on postwar issues. But apparently it is not to be. The whole business has been bungled. Unless Germany unexpectedly collapses, Prime Minister Mackenzie King will have been maneuvered into fighting an election on the manpower question, by far the weakest sector of his war record.

Robert Gardiner, 1879-1945

Robert Gardiner was a plain man of the plain people. They knew and trusted him and he never failed them. He scorned showmanship; dramatics was no part of his makeup. He was transparently sincere in his devotion to the interests of the men and women whom he served throughout his long public career. He was first elected to parliament in a by-election in Medicine Hat in January, 1921, as a Progressive and served continuously in the house until 1935. He became the leader of the famous Ginger Group in the house and one of the highlights of his political career was his exposure of the Beauharnois deal. Following the retirement of Henry Wise Wood, he became president of the United Farmers of Alberta, a position from which, owing to ill-health, he retired only two weeks before his death. This country has, through the decades, been drained of many able young men to the United States. The account has been balanced, to some extent, by the men of ability and integrity who have migrated to this country in the full flush of their youthful vigor. Among them was the young Scotsman who, 43 years ago, arrived in Canada from his native Aberdeen, who embodied the sterling qualities of his race, and who made a notable contribution to the public life of his adopted country.

Stock Market Racketeers

The Financial Post commendably exposed the stock market jobbery that is being engineered from Toronto. The Comparative Good. The record doesn't make very pleasant reading. Mining stocks, particularly gold stocks, being the most speculative, are the medium principally used by the financial underworld to separate the gullible from their cash and Victory Bonds. Even men who have served prison sentences for their stock market skulduggery in the 20's have been licensed and are back on the job. Prevented by the security laws of the United States from practising their nefarious trade in that country, there has been an influx into Canada of stock market buccaneers who are having a field day. One man, it is said, has already made a million dollars out of a mine that hasn't produced enough gold to make him a collar button. But then the idea is not to mine gold from rocks but from pockets.

They do not confine their operations to Ontario. Nation wide sucker lists are compiled, the long distance telephone is used and every device

for fleecing the public that was ever invented is marshalled by these gangs of hoodlums to convince simple minded people that a short cut to wealth and affluence has been found for them. Ontario has a security law, but a law is no good unless it is administered and apparently the securities commission set up to administer it is devoid of the necessary brains and other essential anatomical parts. With all the financial resources of Canada strained to the limit, with people called upon to make every sacrifice and with hundreds of thousands of Canadian men gallantly facing death and mutilation, all for the highest principles of right and justice, one would think that such things would not be tolerated for a moment in this country. While everything and everybody is subject to all manner of controls, here is a sinister gang of hoodlums with asbestos consciences ranging at will in violation of every decency and flouting the law unhampered and uncontrolled. Those who expected that a reformed and chastened Canada would emerge from the cleansing fires of this great conflict seem doomed to disappointment. Certainly this is one compartment of the national life of the nation which has not been cleansed by fire or any other element.

Support the Red Cross

Another Red Cross campaign has been launched and is under way. This Dominion is asked to raise \$10 million. The objective set for Manitoba is \$600,000; for Saskatchewan, \$350,000; for Alberta, \$400,000 and for B.C. \$800,000.

The work of the Red Cross could be duplicated by no other organization. Ask returned prisoners of war what they thought of the parcels received when they were on short rations in prison camps, that could have reached them through no other channel. Or ask the maimed soldier what the Red Cross meant to him when he was brought back wounded from the battle line. This great humanitarian movement, devoted primarily to ameliorating the condition of those who have been stricken by the cruel hand of war, and whose helping hand is stretched even across battle lines, must never find its work hindered by lack of resources. Financing the war work of other organizations for helping the soldiers, such as the Y.M.C.A., has been taken over by the government. But the Red Cross cannot accept government assistance. The international convention forbids it to do so. It must rely on voluntary subscriptions from the Canadian people and they will not let it down.

Participation Certificates

Farmers receiving participation certificates may be at a loss to know in what year they are to be counted as income for income tax purposes. The matter is cleared up by a statement issued from the office of the Inspector of Income Tax in Calgary, which read: "Farmers receiving payment on participation certificates from The Canadian Wheat Board have a choice as to the year on which they shall apply for taxation purposes. For income tax purposes they may, at the option of the farmer, be treated as income of the year in which the grain was delivered, or the year in which the certificate was received and cashed. If the first method is chosen returns for that year which have been assessed will be adjusted by adding to the income already reported the additional income and an amended assessment issued for the increased tax, together with interest at five per cent from the statutory date of filing the return which has been adjusted."

This statement of policy has been confirmed by the Inspector of Income Tax in Winnipeg, with this further comment; "The farmer has the option of applying the payment to the crop year if he so desires rather than in the year in which the amount was received. In very many cases the payments for crop years 1940 and 1941 will have little or no effect on the taxability or otherwise of the particular farmer as so few were taxable in those years. It is only the payments for 1942 and 1943 which will likely affect the income of the farmer."

CANADIAN RED CROSS APPEAL



Worthy of Your Support



Of one particular organization, above all others, Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen speak in terms of unstinted praise and gratitude. That organization is the CANADIAN RED CROSS.

The great work of mercy and healing of which the Red Cross is the sign and symbol, represents humanity at its finest and best.

Your dollars are needed NOW to maintain a steady flow of blood serum, medical supplies, dressings, surgical instruments, field hospitals, hospital equipment, food, clothing, parcels for prisoners of war—to mention a few only of the myriad services which the Red Cross performs.

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Help this grand organization to successfully perform its beneficent work of mercy and healing — to triumph over death, wounds and disease, *because you contributed your dollars.*

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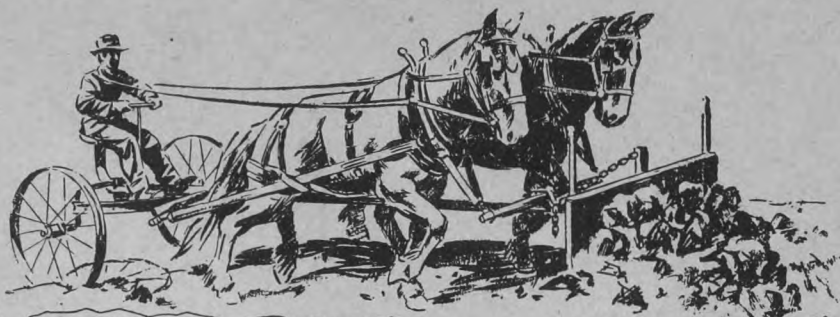
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News Of Agriculture



The Distance Between Two Wars

In 1919 the Russell Grader Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, offered the first "bulldozer" powered by horses as shown in the artist's drawing above. Today, powerful tractor-operated bulldozers are in action on all battlefronts and in civilian life, too, wherever earth or rubble is to be moved or land to be cleared.—Photos, courtesy Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Farm Cash Income In 1944

AN all-time high for cash income from the sale of farm products was set up in 1944, when a figure of \$1,751,700,000 was reached. This compared with \$1,402,100,000 in 1943, and is 59 per cent greater than the \$1,100,900,000 cash income of 1942. Not since 1928, when cash income was \$1,063,800,000, had Canadian farm cash income exceeded the billion dollar mark until 1942. The low point during the depression was reached in 1932, when cash income only amounted to \$383,500,000 — rising to \$722,300,000 in 1939. Farm cash income in Canada has risen each year, for the last 12 years. It required ten years of steady increases for farmers to get back to the 1928 level after 1932, whereas the drop in cash income occurred over a period of four years.

The most notable feature of 1944 cash farm income is the fact that, of the total for all Canada, 28.7 per cent, or 503.3 million dollars, was received by the province of Saskatchewan; and this figure is exclusive of government payments, amounting to \$35,307,000. Saskatchewan's principal sources of farm revenue were: wheat, \$268,780,000; livestock, \$113,422,000; eggs, \$11,032,000; oats, barley, flax and rye, \$80,795,000; dairy products, \$20,410,000. All other farm products, including forage crop seed, hay, potatoes, vegetables, wool, honey, forest products, furs from fur farms, and other miscellaneous items amounted to \$8,858,000.

Alberta's total farm cash income amounted to \$314,126,000, in addition to \$23,689,000 of government payments. The largest sources of Alberta farm revenue were: livestock, accounting for \$132,708,000; wheat, \$113,442,000; dairy products, \$20,632,000; oats, \$14,770,000; barley, \$9,639,000; hay, \$6,334,000; sugar beets, \$3,465,000; flax, \$2,235,000; clover and grass seeds, \$1,856,000; wool, \$1,254,000; fur farming, \$1,317,000. An in-

teresting fact about Alberta's farm cash income is that 64 cents out of every dollar received came from wheat and hogs.

Manitoba's total farm cash income amounted to \$168,436,000, in addition to \$6,281,000 of government payments. The largest items in the total were as follows: wheat, \$49,174,000; hogs, \$26,253,000; barley, \$20,891,000; cattle and calves, \$20,623,000; oats, \$10,139,000; eggs, \$7,176,000; poultry \$4,554,000; flax, \$3,204,000; clover and grass seed, \$1,198,000; fur farming, \$1,162,000.

British Columbia farmers received in cash income \$65,487,000, with no government payments. The largest group of items was fruits, \$18,580,000. Next came livestock with \$12,454,000; then dairy products with \$12,127,000; potatoes and vegetables, \$7,702,000; eggs, \$7,042,000. All grain, seeds and hay amounted to \$2,263,000. Almost exactly one-half of all the commercial fruits sold from Canadian farms were produced in British Columbia.

A very characteristic difference between the agriculture of eastern and western Canada is revealed by the cash income from the combined sale of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, corn, clover and grass seeds, and hay. For the Dominion, total sales amounted to \$605,993,000, and of this amount \$579,166,000 was received by farmers in the three prairie provinces alone, leaving only \$26,829,000 for the other five provinces. This is partly accounted for by the fact that 68 per cent of the total area of occupied farms in Canada and 70 per cent of the improved farm land in Canada, is located in the three prairie provinces. Saskatchewan alone has 60,000,000 acres of improved land, which is three million acres more than the total area devoted to all field crops in Canada.

British Farm Delegation on Tour

AN international conference of primary producers is to be held in London during the month of October this year. As a preliminary to this conference, in order to advise producers of other countries of the views held by organized British farmers, and to secure for the British National Farmers Union (162,000 members) first hand information as to the point of view and outlook of agriculture in other countries, a delegation from the N.F.U. has recently been touring New Zealand and

Australia. It is anticipated that this delegation of three, consisting of the vice-president, J. Turner, and two other representatives, will visit Canada and other Empire countries before returning to Britain.

While in New Zealand, Mr. Turner was reported to have said that "if New Zealand is unable to find a 100 per cent British market after British agriculture has done all it can to supply the home market, then British farming and other countries collaborating will find

markets elsewhere for the full absorption of New Zealand produce." British farmers, he said, were convinced that to tackle problems on their own would be futile. The only sound way of dealing

1944 Cattle Numbers

IN 1944 Canadian cattle marketings were 2,030,000 head, of which inspected cattle killings numbered 1,354,100 and calves 656,200.

In 1935-39, the five-year average cattle marketings numbered 1,753,000, of which 873,100 were inspected cattle killings, 168,500 were cattle exported, and 711,000 were calves, of which 61,400 were exported. Since 1939 total cattle marketings have been: 1,812,000 in 1940; 1,955,000 in 1941; 1,828,000 in 1942; and 1,638,000 in 1943. The high marketings of 1944, therefore, represent an increase of nearly 400,000 head over the previous year.

Total cattle on farms, as at June 1 in 1944, numbered 10,346,000. There has been a steady growth since 1939 when total cattle numbers amounted to 8,375,000. The increase in numbers is very close to two million head, of which calves make up 645,000, milk cows 239,-

with difficulties that are bound to arise during the postwar period was for Empire countries to take collective action in conjunction with other main producing countries.

000, and "other cattle" (beef cattle exclusive of calves), increased by 1,077,000 head.

During the past two years, according to charts presented by the packers' council, average monthly prices for important classes of market cattle have tended downward notwithstanding that the wholesale beef ceiling has remained at the same level since May, 1943. This downward tendency has been less noticeable with choice steers of 1,050 pounds and over than with some other grades. Good steers up to 1,050 pounds held fairly steadily all through 1944 until September, when they averaged a full cent lower and in October were another half cent down. A similar drop occurred between July and October with good heifers, whereas good cows dropped only about three-quarters of a cent. Price fluctuations, however, were not as violent from month to month as in 1943.

Five Years of Wartime Hog Production

INSPECTED slaughterings of hogs in Canada last year numbered 8,766,330. This figure was 22 per cent above 1943, and compares with 3,628,369 in 1939. In the latter year, only 42.7 per cent of the hogs killed originated in western Canada. Last year, western percentage was 64.9.

Alberta in 1939 killed 979,898 hogs, and 2,981,586 in 1944, or an increase of 204 per cent. Saskatchewan's percentage increase was greater than in any other Canadian province, ranging from 312,188 in 1939, to 1,934,258 last year, or an increase in five years of 520 per cent. Manitoba's increase was from 327,212 to 852,036, or 161 per cent.

In 1944, Canada produced bacon and pork in inspected establishments amounting to 1,119,998,000 pounds, of which 700 million pounds of bacon were exported, including 74.7 per cent of these exports from western Canada.

In 1940, the average dressed weight of hogs (excluding sows), was 147.8 pounds per carcass. In that year, 27.3 per cent

graded A; 44.6 per cent graded B1; and 71.9 per cent of the hogs from western Canada graded A or B1. In 1944, the average dressed weight of carcasses was 165 pounds. Western hogs graded 26.8 per cent A, 46.8 per cent B1, for a total of A and B1 of 73.6 per cent. These figures compare with 34.8 per cent A for eastern Canada, 47.8 per cent B1, and 82.6 per cent of eastern hogs grading either A or B1.

Overweight marketing, which has developed during the past six years, shows up in figures of bacon grades, as exported. In 1939, sizeable Wiltshires accounted for 65.3 per cent. For the first ten months of 1944, sizeable Wiltshires amounted to only 56.9 per cent. Over-sizeable Wiltshires in 1939 were only 21.5 per cent of the total, but for the first ten months of 1944, they accounted for 38.6 per cent of the total. During the same period the percentage of Grade A sizeable bacon decreased from 60.2 per cent to 52 per cent.

He is one of the best known Canadian cereal chemists, with recognized high standing in the field of grain research.

Canada's Fertilizer Supply

FOR the year ending June, 1944, Canada used 539,799 tons of fertilizer, as compared with 334,003 tons for the year ending June 30, 1939. Considerable quantities of imported fertilizer materials are required in Canada annually, and allocation of these from the pooled resources of the United Nations is made by the Combined Food Board in Washington.

Canada contributes large quantities of nitrogen to the fertilizer pool, including cyanamid, sulphate of ammonia and ammonium nitrate. Nitrogen is essential for explosives, and ammonium nitrate is its most concentrated form.

Canada also has considerable quantities of ammonium phosphate, as well as triple superphosphate and ordinary superphosphate. Canadian production of superphosphates though largely increased recently, is insufficient to meet domestic demand. Imported Florida phosphate rock is treated with sulphuric acid to make the superphosphate 20 per cent one of the most important fertilizing materials. Recently, supplies of sulphuric acid, also urgently needed in war industries, have been drastically cut.

Canada is wholly dependent on imports of potash from the United States and Russia. Shipments from the latter country are infrequent and uncertain, although when it became evident some time ago that supplies from the U.S. had been overestimated, the Soviet government again made essential deliveries.

Co-op. Packing Plant

THERE is a possibility, if enthusiasm outruns caution, that Lethbridge may be the location of Canada's second co-operative packing plant. For some months, such a plant has been talked of in southern Alberta, and last fall, the Lethbridge Co-operative Abattoir Limited was incorporated under the Alberta Co-operative Marketing Act. Hundred dollar membership shares are being sold with a view to raising \$500,000 for the establishment of a complete meat packing establishment.

Dr. R. K. Larmour Appointed

ACCORDING to the Hon. C. D. Howe, a western Canada will have one of the most modern scientific laboratories on the continent when the new prairie regional laboratory is built in Saskatoon for the National Research Council.

The Hon. Mr. Howe is chairman of the Privy Council Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research, and announced on February 22 that Dr. R. K. Larmour, Professor of Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan, has been appointed Director of the laboratory. When erected, the new research centre will be concerned primarily with investigating the possibilities of crop utilization, or the chemurgic values of crops. Facilities will be provided so that the laboratory can undertake all phases of laboratory and pilot plant investigations.

Dr. Larmour is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, and a veteran of World War I. His post-graduate work was taken in the United States, and he has been a member of the staff of the University of Saskatchewan since 1927, except for a short period.

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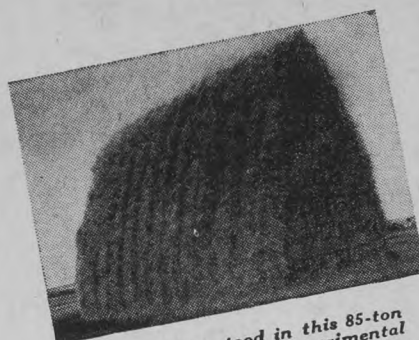
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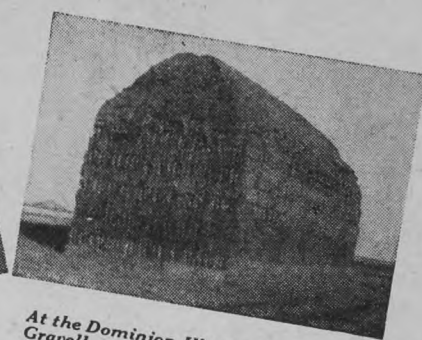
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LIVESTOCK



Baled oat straw stood in this 85-ton stack at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., for five years without damage.



At the Dominion Illustration Station, Gravelbourg, Sask., this baled straw was stacked in 1939 as a reserve of feed

Swift Current Photos

Remember 1937!

More livestock on western farms means a greater need for reserves of feed. Plan for them now.

By PROF. J. W. G. MacEWAN, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

A PLAN for sound and enduring diversification in western Canada presupposes an optimum balance between cropland, grassland, feed reserves and livestock. During these recent years, with a strong wartime demand for animal products, favorable prices and comparatively good feed crops, there has been a substantial expansion in pigs, cattle and sheep. Such expansion to be on solid footing must be supported by reasonably certain feed supplies. And it is not inappropriate that we remind ourselves that an inflated population of livestock, built up in a period of favorable crop years, could make farming people more vulnerable to the disasters of drought and feed failure, unless adequate precautions are taken.

We would do well to "remember 1937." But years of drought in the mid-western provinces, were not confined to the '30's; a review of rainfall and crop records in western Canada for the past 50 years will show a strange mixture of "good" and "bad" years, years of plenty and years of drought and failure. There are farmers on the prairies who recall very clearly the thousands of blazing straw piles which came from the super abundance of 1915 and 1916 and the sad experience of having to pay \$40 a ton for baled straw in 1919.

There has been some evident progress along the lines of diversification in the West, but we would do well to "consolidate our position" and thus increase security. Something can be done by well planned cropping practices and by building up reserves of those feeds which lend themselves to storage without serious deterioration.

A reserve of feed grains is entirely practicable and can do much to help stabilize production, pig production in particular. The success of a "carry over" plan with such feed will depend entirely upon the dryness of the grain when it is placed in storage and the adequacy of the storage bin. The bin must be able to turn the rain; and it will be much better if mouse-proof and closed to birds. Grains which have heated or moulded or grains which are tough and likely to spoil should not be marked for carry-over.

But roughage feeds, which are not usually as saleable as the grains, are more likely to be used in a security plan intended to remove some of the risks in feeding cattle, sheep and horses. In a few instances, farmers may decide to establish reserves of silage. Where a good silo is available, and care used in preparation of the feed, the silage product will keep for a number of years. But in most cases the roughage reservoir will include hay and straw. Oat sheaves are not favored for carry-over purposes. They usually lose a good deal in palatability and feeding value, unless storage conditions are exceptionally favorable. Oat sheaves held over summer, in stacks, will become very dry and brittle in the straw and are likely to suffer serious loss through the ravages of mice. Something can be done to retard damage from mice by sprinkling each layer of sheaves as placed in the stack with a little sulphur, using, in all, about one pound of sulphur to a load or ton of sheaves. On the farm where there is a

surplus of oat sheaves and hay, the best advice would be to feed mainly oat sheaves at first and mark a portion of the hay for reserve.

When grass hay, wild or domestic, is carefully stacked, it will keep for years without serious deterioration. The same is true about straw; and where stook-threshing is practised, all possible care should be exercised to ensure well-built stacks. Symmetrical straw piles with extra height will have the best keeping qualities. Grass hay in big and well topped stacks will be one of the best forms of insurance against feed failure; visitors to the western ranch country may there see stacks of "prairie wool" which are six or eight years old and still good. Hay which has lost its rich green color has probably lost most of its vitamin A value, but when hay is protected against weathering, the other feed constituents are not likely to alter very much. Young folk who love to climb and play on stacks can so disrupt the "top" that it will no longer turn the rain and severe spoilage may be the result.

Mention should be made in this article about some other feeds and feed products which should not be kept for long periods. Feeds rich in fat will become rancid in time; and supplements such as tankage or fish meal, and concentrates containing tankage or other product of animal origin should not be kept for long periods. If spoiling occurs in such feed products, it might be very dangerous to the consuming animals. Some other feed products may lose value without any change in appearance; for example, iodized salt, unless the iodine is combined with a stabilizer, will lose its iodine potency, and fish liver oil, unless held in a closed container, will lose vitamin A. Mixed feeds to which fish liver oil is added for the purpose of increasing vitamin A content, are likely to lose much of the advantage in a few weeks.

But it is with the broader issues in feed conservation that we are chiefly concerned just now; and all who have anything to do with farm planning should remember that with western Canada's climatic variations as they have been and will be, fluctuations in feed grain and roughage supplies will be inevitable. But feed reserves can be an effective form of insurance and an aid in stabilizing livestock production. Conservation of native grasslands and an extension of domestic grass acreage where it is appropriate, constitute an important challenge and could help to increase security when livestock are kept. Reserve pastures, organized on a "Community Pasture" basis, will prove of great benefit in years of severe drought. But in grain and hay conservation, farmers can do the most for themselves.

Ice Trough For Dugout

REPORTS coming in from the country tell of losses of livestock that is being watered from dugouts. Mr. John Morrison, of Yellowgrass, Sask., who is a welcome visitor at The Guide office when in Winnipeg attending U.G.G. directors' meetings, told of one case in which a man lost nine pigs which fol-



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Will See You Through
Another Year of Production**

*1945-
FARMALL'S 21ST Birthday!*

YOU know the story. Our country's sixth wartime spring is on the way and again there aren't going to be enough new tractors and farm machines to go around. Our hope for greatly increased farm equipment production this spring has faded in the face of manpower shortages at our factories and increased demands for war material on the fighting fronts.

This situation, trying as it is, won't stop you from getting in the crops.

You have resolved to come through with another big harvest—and we hope Providence and good weather will be with you again. You've been resourceful through this critical period and we know you will solve your problems again. You have fixed up your equipment. Keep it fit and fighting through the year ahead.

This important seedtime season is a time to give thought to your International Harvester Farm Equipment and all it stands for. Depend on your FARMALL TRACTOR, the farm power plant that was the *first* all-purpose row-crop tractor 21 years ago; the tractor that is *first* today. Depend on the quality and skill built into McCORMICK-DEERING FARM MACHINES.

Take the "IH" symbol displayed at the top of this page as our pledge, and the pledge of our dealers, that International Harvester will lead the way to better, easier, more profitable farming.

HELP THE RED CROSS!
Your money is needed as never before.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
Hamilton Ontario

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



Leading the Way —with **NEW** **Farm Machines**

Full production of this equipment must wait on Victory. These are examples of many new machines that will be available when Peace comes.



One-Man Pickup Baler—simple, compact; first automatic twine baler to produce a sliced bale.

Self-Propelled Combine—12-foot cut, hydraulic lift platform, 1-man operation; no back swath.

Field Ensilage Harvester—light, practical for thousands of farms; 1-man operation; powered by Farmall H or M.

Tips on Tractors



HOW TO GET YOUR TRACTOR READY FOR THE BUSY SEASON AHEAD



CLEAN THOROUGHLY. Drain the oil from the crankcase, flush with kerosene or tractor fuel, and refill with new oil. Remove the spark plugs and pour $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of light oil into each cylinder. Remove the valve cover, and thoroughly lubricate the valve stems and rocker arms. Press each valve down to make sure it is working freely.

CRANK THE ENGINE BY

HAND for 30 or 40 revolutions so that the fresh oil may be distributed evenly throughout. Replace spark plugs and valve cover. Lubricate all working parts. Loosen the drain plugs in the transmission to allow accumulated water to drain. Crank the engine and allow it to run at $\frac{1}{4}$ speed for three to five minutes.



PROPER LUBRICATION is one of the most important points in caring for your tractor. Your B-A distributor can supply you with the right fuel, lubricant or grease for any make or model. He carries a complete line of B-A petroleum products from modern B-A refineries. He is at your service. See him now and book your requirements for the busy season ahead.

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Safeguard

YOUR WAR SECURITIES with this low-cost plan



We will keep your Victory Bonds in our vaults, clip the coupons and credit the amounts to your savings account—for 10¢ per annum for each \$100 of bonds, minimum charge 25¢.

We will keep your War Savings Certificates for the entire 7½ years to maturity—for 10¢ per \$5, up to \$1 per \$500 certificate.

If you should need cash, you can BORROW from the Bank, using your Victory Bonds as security.

BANK OF MONTREAL

FOUNDED IN 1817

lowed each other right into the hole he had cut in the ice. He knew of another case in which a steer got a front leg in the hole and couldn't get it out. It was there all night in the bitter cold. In the morning they found it with the leg frozen to the shoulder, and had to knock it on the head.

In another case a steer fell into the hole, which was large. A boy got it by the horns and tried to help it out, but it slashed around so much that he had to let go. He ran to the house for the

men but when they came it had disappeared altogether, drowned in the icy water.

To avoid all possibility of such accidents Mr. Morrison follows a simple practice. He cuts a trough in the ice, with just a small hole through to the water. The water will rise nearly to the ice level. It will of course freeze at night but next day he cuts it out again. It is but little more work than keeping a large hole open and 100 per cent insurance against loss of livestock from this cause.

Warble Control Will Save Millions

A PREVENTABLE loss of \$22 million in the four western Canadian provinces alone is the way R. H. (Dick) Painter, who is in charge of warble fly control for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, characterizes the yearly loss from this pest to farmers and ranchers.

It seems to take a long time for a campaign for the eradication of a serious pest such as warble fly to get under way. Nevertheless, in 1944 about 200,000 head of range cattle, and perhaps a million head of all cattle in western Canada were treated for warbles. This year the number is expected to be greatly in excess of these figures, and it is probably not too much to say that if western Canada ever becomes comparatively free of the warble fly it will be due, primarily, to the personal effort and enthusiasm of Dick Painter.

These warble flies (the common cattle grub or heel fly, and the northern cattle grub or large warble fly) cause damage in so many different ways that it is sometime difficult to credit the total amount of the damage they really do. First of all, they terrify the animals and cause them to race madly across the fields. As a result milk production drops and gain in weight of beef animals is retarded. Beef animals coming off warble-free pastures average from 40 to 60 pounds heavier in the fall and are ready to market two to three weeks earlier. Where the warbles are bad, cattle seek shade, and water that they can stand in. Further, they do not travel as far away or graze so long throughout the day as where pastures are warble-free. Calves are thriftier on warble-free pastures; and since breeding conditions are better, a higher percentage calf crop is secured. Experience indicates, too, that cattle on feed in the spring, gain from one-quarter to one-half pound more daily when free from warbles. Warble-free market cattle produce hides that are worth more, and the hide constitutes ten per cent or more of the value of the animal. Warbles also cause a certain proportion of condemned beef on carcasses of infested animals. This meat is not only lost, but the appearance and grade of the carcass is lowered. Dairy cows give less milk when troubled by warble flies, which are at their worst in the flush of milk production.

Three Treatments Best

ALL of these, therefore, are reasons why Dick Painter estimates the average loss from warble flies in western Canada at \$5.00 per head of cattle. He says that treating cattle for warbles is something like getting a \$5.00 bill for

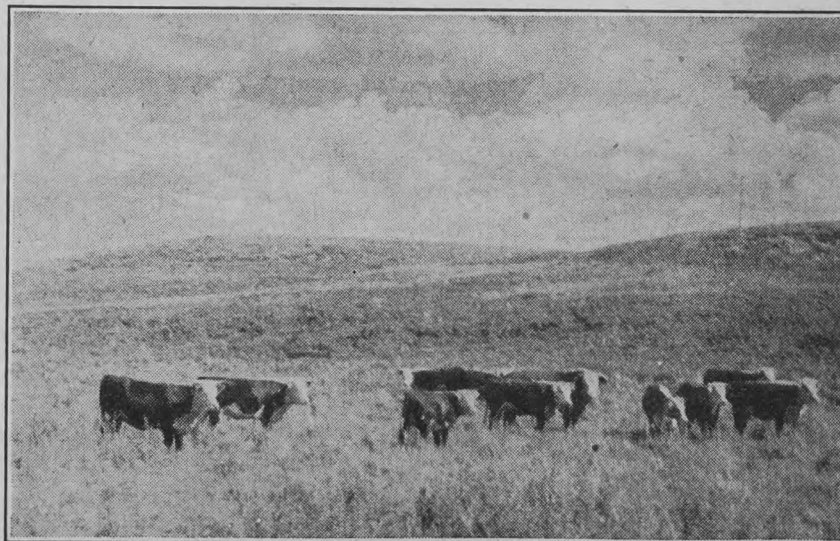
10 cents, because the cost of treatment is about 10 cents per head. For thorough and adequate control, three treatments 30 days apart are preferred, the first to be given in early March, depending somewhat on the part of western Canada in which the cattle are located. If only two treatments are given, the first treatment should be given in early April. In any case, the time to apply the first treatment is when the early appearing grubs begin to ripen, or get ready to fall out on the ground from the backs of the cattle.

These warble flies have an interesting life history. In May, for the most part, the heel flies emerge as adults and lay their eggs. It is at this time that the cows become terrorized and run madly across the fields with tails up, trying to escape. The eggs are laid on the hairs of the leg or under parts of the body, as a rule; and a single fly will lay from 400-800 eggs. The large warble fly lays its eggs singly, which means a great deal more of moving around, whereas the common cattle grub, or heel fly, lays its eggs in rows on the hairs of the animal. The heel flies also emerge somewhat earlier in the season than do the large warble flies. During June and July the eggs hatch out and the grubs dig through the skin, causing tiny sores which the cows lick. Inside the skin, the tiny grubs move through the tissues to the chest and the abdominal cavity during the months of August and September. Later, the grubs are found in the walls of the gullet or weasand, and are very abundant there, particularly in September and October. Still later, about December or January, when the grubs are still quite small, they move toward the back of the cow, and eventually begin to cut holes in the skin, where the small bumps appear on the back of the animal. By March, these lumps are very abundant and are growing larger along the backs of infested animals. Some grubs may even mature and drop out. These fall on the ground and change into pupae, from which the heel flies emerge again in April or May.

Quick Work With Power Sprayer

The only time warble flies can be satisfactorily controlled is just before they fall to the ground from the lumps on the animal's back. They can be squeezed out at this time by hand, or they can be killed by a spray or wash.

Where small herds of cattle are involved, hand treatment is the most practicable, but on ranches where large numbers of cattle must be treated, a power spray method has been devised



Calves are thriftier on warble-free pastures and a higher percentage calf crop is secured because breeding conditions are better.—Guide photo.

FUL-O-PEP Chick Starter Offers Poultrymen



\$1000.00
in
CASH PRIZES!

50 CASH PRIZES!
(50 Chances to Win)
TOTALLING \$1000.00

GRAND PRIZE \$250.00	FIFTH PRIZE \$50.00
SECOND PRIZE 150.00	FIVE PRIZES \$25.00 Each
THIRD PRIZE 100.00	FIFTEEN PRIZES 10.00 Each
FOURTH PRIZE 50.00	TWENTY-FIVE PRIZES 5.00 Each

WIN \$250.00 CASH
ITS SIMPLE! ITS EASY! ENTER RIGHT AWAY!

LOOK! IT'S EASY TO WIN! HERE'S ALL YOU DO:

HINTS TO HELP YOU WIN

1. FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER has an OATMEAL base.
2. OATMEAL is Nature's prize grain for GROWTH and STAMINA.
3. OATMEAL gives chicks EXTRA resistance, helps cut down mortality.
4. FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER is fortified with concentrated Spring Range.
5. Concentrated Spring Range is the famous FUL-O-PEP Vitamin Boost, made from young unjointed cereal grasses cut in the Spring.
6. These young, unjointed grasses, with nothing removed but the water give your chicks Nature's richest Vitamin Combination.
7. FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER builds healthy, sturdy bodies for your chicks, keeps them in top condition.
8. FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER means bigger, fleshier pullets; huskier, healthier layers and breeders.
9. Birds started on FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER will lay bigger, firmer-shelled eggs... and you will get more eggs than ever before.
10. Here is the kind of statement which may win a prize... and it's true:
"I believe that FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER is the most profitable feed I have ever used because it is economical to feed, keeps more of my chicks alive and healthy. My records show that FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER cuts chick mortality gives me healthier, huskier pullets. With such a splendid start, my birds can't help but be profitable layers."

CONTEST RULES

1. Write a statement of one hundred words or less entitled, "Why I believe FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER is the most profitable feed I have ever used."
2. Entries will be judged on frankness and sincerity, and will not be influenced by fancy writing, illustrated or decorated letters.
3. Anyone may enter except employees of The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited and their families.
4. Each entry must be accompanied by one tag from a bag of FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER.
5. Decisions of the judges will be final.
6. All entries must be addressed to The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, Box 100, Peterborough, Ontario.
7. All entries become the property of this Company.
8. All entries must be post-marked not later than July 1, 1945.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
Peterborough and Saskatoon

Just write in your own words a simple statement of one hundred words or less on the subject:

"WHY I BELIEVE FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER IS THE MOST PROFITABLE CHICK FEED I HAVE EVER USED."

Use the entry form at the bottom of this advertisement right away and be sure to have one tag from a FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER bag. There is a tag with every bag. See your dealer now.

You have 50 chances to win. Think what you could do with the Grand Prize of \$250.00 in crisp new money. Anyone can enter so long as each statement is accompanied by one Quaker FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER tag.



USE THIS ENTRY FORM TODAY!

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited,
Box 100, Peterborough, Ont. or Saskatoon, Sask.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to enter your contest in accordance with the rules as outlined. Attached is a tag from a bag of FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER together with my statement of one hundred words or less on the subject.

"Why I believe FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER is the most profitable feed I have ever used."

Name.....
(Please print carefully)

Address.....

Town..... Prov.....

Dealer's Name.....

Dealer's Address.....



Your Dairy Cows Need ALOX LINSEED MEAL

Made from the world's finest flax, ALOX Linseed Oilcake Meal is not only one of the richest sources of the vegetable proteins so essential to maximum milk production, but its protein content is 89% digestible.

It is also very rich in Phosphorous and moderately so in Calcium, the two minerals most vital to your dairy cows during the lactation period.

MORE MILK, BETTER HEALTH WITH ALOX

Used and recommended by leading feed manufacturers.

ALOX LINSEED MEAL
A PRODUCT OF
THE ALBERTA LINSEED OIL CO., LTD
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

Canada's Largest BULL SALE

at Calgary

March 19 to 23, 1945

1066 BULLS:

650 Herefords, 191 Shorthorns and 159 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls from leading Alberta Breeders.

HORSE SALE: March 12 to 14

Write for Sale Catalogue to

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS
Calgary Alta.

CHELTWICK STOCK FARM

The place to buy Aberdeen-Angus. We have a registered herd of 100 head. They are the thick-set quality kind. Selling bulls and heifers.

Herd established over 30 years.

A. V. & A. W. JUGGINS
Lloydminster, Sask.

Magic Electric Welder—110 volt AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals; easy to use; full directions. Complete with power unit, flame and metallic are attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Only \$19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Also 32 volts. Magic Welder Mfg. Co., 241CG Canal St., New York City.

which is rapidly becoming popular in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. About 60 power spray outfits were introduced in 1944 alone, and in all probability the number will be greatly increased in 1945.

The spray outfits used are those originally designed for spraying fruit trees. They carry about 25 feet of pressure hose and a spray gun with disc openings 5/64-inch in diameter. The pump is chain-driven by a one-half horsepower, air-cooled engine, and the outfit carries an 80-gallon tank. Five pounds of derris or cube root containing five per cent rotenone, plus ten pounds of wettable sulphur are mixed with 80 gallons of water to make the warble spray. Applied at a pressure of 400 pounds, sufficient to penetrate the hair and break the scabs over the warble bump, about one-half gallon per animal is required. The outfit will treat about

four animals per minute, or from 1,000 to 1,500 per day.

Letting Cows Learn the Hard Way

JUST a little idea gained from experience in handling milch cows which give trouble in driving into the stable in summer time, mainly. Of course, it must be admitted that much of the difficulty not only with the handling of cows, but of all manner of livestock, is due to rough or improper usage, but usually cattle prefer to scamper off rather than be stabled. When the grass is good, a piece of chain a couple of feet long fastened around above the hoof by means of a good hame strap and they will soon learn after a few chases that it is much pleasanter to go into the stable. It is not usually necessary to keep it on for over a month or so, and is a lot better than venting one's temper on them.—D. J. Vipond, Rolla, B.C.

What Sterilization Is

THERE is a considerable amount of misconception as to what constitutes a sterile body. In reality it is a body which contains no life. Thus, we say that an animal that will not breed is sterile. In the same manner exactly, although with an entirely different application, we say that the water in a glass or other vessel is sterile because it contains no living organisms such as bacteria.

From the word sterile, we get the word sterilization, which means to sterilize the substance, or to kill all of the life that it may contain. This process of sterilization is of the very greatest importance in the handling of dairy products, because milk, which is so universally important a food in itself, is also the substance from which other dairy products, such as butter, cheese, concentrated milk, etc., are manufactured. To be a healthful food, milk itself must be free of harmful bacteria, and to be manufactured into high-grade dairy products such as butter and cheese, the milk or cream must also be clean and wholesome.

The process of sterilization is most important in connection with dairy products, when it is used in relation to the cleanliness of dairy utensils. It is impractical, and indeed not necessary to sterilize the milk itself, if it is properly

handled. Even in connection with the cleaning of milk utensils, actual sterilization is not secured because sterilization means the killing of every single bacteria. A new Alberta bulletin by H. R. Thornton and W. L. Dunkley, of the Department of Dairying, University of Alberta, Edmonton, points out, however, that "it is easily possible to treat utensils so that they are almost sterile, and then to prevent the growth of the small number of bacteria left in them. When so handled the utensils will contribute only very few bacteria per cubic centimetre of the milk."

These authorities point out that any agency, such as heat or chemicals, in order to kill bacteria, must be applied in sufficient strength, and for a sufficient length of time, and must actually reach the bacterial cell itself. Moist heat will kill better than dry heat. Where there is dirt present in milk it is much more difficult to kill the bacteria, since chemical sterilizers will not penetrate particles of solid material and are thus unable to reach any bacteria within the solid substance. This points to the importance of thoroughly cleaning dairy utensils before any attempt at sterilization. Even at freezing temperatures, bacteria may grow very slowly. Generally, however, bacteria do not grow with freezing and may gradually die.

Healthy Litters From Well-Cared-For Sows

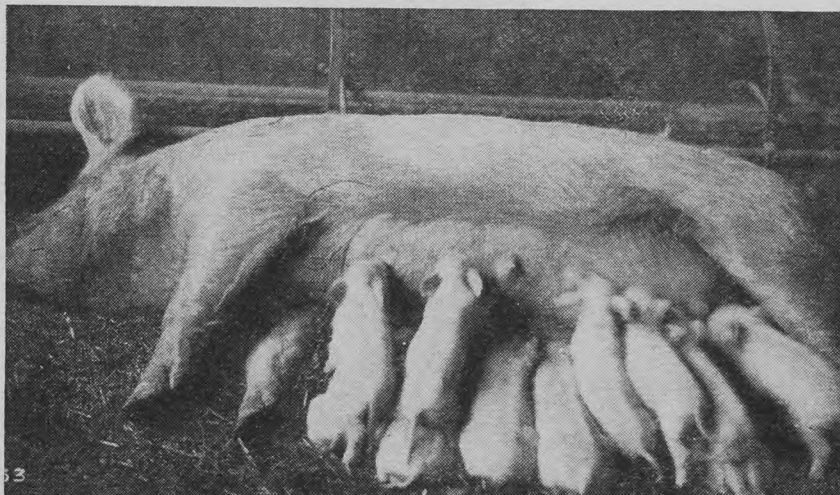
IF the brood sow is to produce a good healthy litter this spring, she must be well looked after this winter. In fact, the health and vigor of the spring litter depends very largely, according to the Dominion experimental station at Swift Current, on the care and feed given to the pregnant sow during the cold months.

Exercise is very important, and it is pointed out that weakness in young pigs very frequently results from lack of exercise. Because sows are often reluctant to go outside in cold weather, it is very often advantageous to feed them at some distance from their sleeping quarters in order to force them to take exercise. It is also suggested that if additional exercise for them is desired, the chop may be fed on the frozen ground, or on a clean wooden platform,

instead of in a trough. If the sows are not overfed, they will waste very little feed in this way.

Plenty of straw, in dry, well ventilated sleeping quarters, will help to keep them warm and clean. Colony houses will provide good winter shelter for dry sows, or suitable shelters can be made with poles and straw. Expensive buildings are not necessary, but they should face the south; and it is advisable, according to Swift Current, to bank the two sides and the back with straw right up to the eaves and hang a heavy sack over the door to keep out wind and snow.

Sows should not be required to drink very cold water during the cold months. They should have all they want at least twice a day, and it should be warmed slightly in order to encourage the sow to drink all she requires.



(Central Experimental Farm Photo, Ottawa, Animal Husbandry Division.)
Keeping the young pigs alive after farrowing is the feeder's problem. Too many leave it to Providence.

DEADLY ENEMY OF WHITE SCOURS
SULFA-GUAN-I-DINE



SAVE ANIMALS BY QUICK ACTION

White scours (calf scours) is a robber that steals your profits. If this disease does not kill it often stunts the victim because of intestinal damage. Today, Lederle's Sulfaguanidine is saving farmers and stockmen millions of dollars.

Treat your calves promptly with Sulfaguanidine to control intestinal infection. Sulfaguanidine works fast. By prompt treatment you get the full protection of this wonder drug. It helps you preserve full market values of animals that otherwise would die or be seriously weakened.

Lederle's Sulfaguanidine comes in tablet, OBLET and powder forms for easy dosage. Free booklet telling full story sent upon request.

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Animal Industry Division

LEDERLE LABORATORIES INC.

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

"PURE BLOODS"

KARAKUL Persian Lamb Fur
SHEEP, EWES



\$40.00 each in lamb

DR. PATRICK - CALGARY

SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE

EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA

March 29th and 30th, 1945

Over 350 Head of Pure-Bred

Males and Females

- HEREFORDS, 150
- ABERDEEN-ANGUS, 42
- SHORTHORNS, 160

A sale of Registered Bred Sows will be held by the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association on **Wednesday, March 28th at 2:00 p.m.** in the Sheep and Swine Barn at the Exhibition grounds.

Catalogs can be obtained by writing Alex. Hall, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Judging of all Breeds, **Wednesday, March 28th, starting at 9:30 a.m.**

The order of the cattle sale will be as follows:

HEREFORDS

Thursday, March 29th at 9:00 a.m.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Friday, March 30th at 9:00 a.m.

SHORTHORNS

Friday, March 30th at 11:00 a.m.

Terms of Sale—CASH

Catalogs can be obtained from C. E. BEVERIDGE, Secretary Department of Agriculture - Regina

ONAN LIGHT PLANTS POWER & MINE SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

121 Princess Street WINNIPEG - Manitoba

Due to War Conditions, we had to cease advertising, we were oversold. Conditions now improved, we can very soon ship from stock all A.C. Models and smaller size 32-Volt.

Duty Free Prices to Farmers. Write for Descriptive Literature. Jobbers for Globelite Batteries.

THE TIRE THAT SAVES ONE DAY'S WORK IN SIX



**PULLS BETTER, SLIPS LESS, DOES MORE WORK.
SCIENTIFIC TESTS BY FARM EXPERTS ON CLAY,
LOOSE SOIL, SOD, REVEAL THE FACTS**



● Here is scientific proof that the most efficient tractor tire is the Goodyear Sure-Grip with the OPEN-CENTER, self-cleaning tread. Impartial farm experts have now completed accurate tests of performance between open and closed center treads . . . on the same tractors, under same conditions . . . and announced these findings:

The Goodyear OPEN-CENTER tread pulled 6% to 11% HEAVIER drawbar loads with no increase in slip . . . delivered more power. It pulled the same drawbar load with LESS slip . . . did more work with less fuel in the same time.

Saves One Day in Six

Through better pull with less slip, the OPEN-CENTER tread did up to 22% more work in the same time. Figure it for yourself. The Goodyear open center tread will do as much work on five days' time and five days' fuel as other tread designs will do in six full days.

The reason is easily seen. Look at a Goodyear Sure-Grip tire. Those unconnected lugs are flexible and self-cleaning. They throw out the dirt as the tire rolls. They form no mud-trap pockets. More than that, they do not cut the ground into small sections that shear off. They leave the ground pattern connected and supported where strength is needed.

Get this test-proved triple saving . . . faster work, greater fuel economy and extra traction . . . by insisting on Goodyear Sure-Grip tires—for replacements—or on your new tractor.

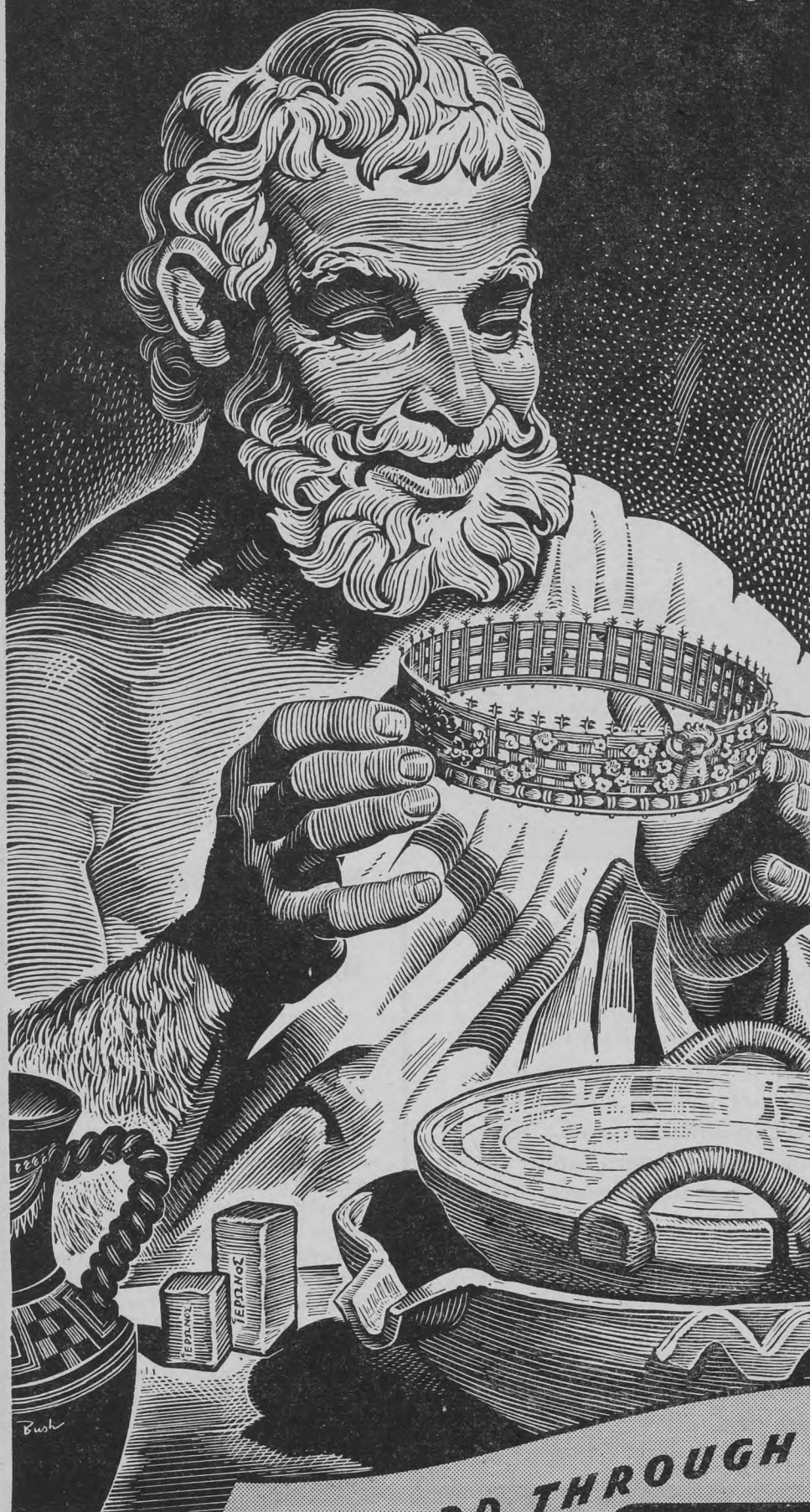
HOW TESTS WERE MADE TO PROVE GOODYEAR SURE-GRIPS PULL BETTER —SLIP LESS

An independent farm research group pulled a dynamometer truck with a tractor to determine efficiency of open and closed center tread tractor tires. The truck is a scientific laboratory on wheels, equipped with instruments that accurately register drawbar pull and tire slip. Tests made on hard clay loam, loose soil and cover crops proved the Goodyear OPEN-CENTER tread superior under all conditions . . . confirming similar tests made by Goodyear on its own test farm.

FP36

GOOD YEAR
Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

ARCHIMEDES



Eureka!

I have found it!

King Hiero asked Archimedes to find out if the full amount of gold given to his goldsmith had been used in making his crown, or if some silver had been substituted. Water overflowing as Archimedes stepped into the bath suggested the solution. So he dropped the crown into a full vessel of water and measured the overflow of water. A bar of gold of the exact weight of the crown displaced less water than the crown. A bar of silver of the same weight displaced more water than the crown. Then he knew the crown was part gold and part silver. After further research, he gave to the world the law of specific gravity known as the Principle of Archimedes.

THE discoveries made by Nickel research scientists may not be as far-reaching as that of Archimedes, but they have been very important to the Canadian Nickel industry and to Canada. These discoveries are in a large measure responsible for the fact that Nickel is today an important material in nearly every industry.

In the post-war years, Nickel research laboratories will push on their work of discovering new uses for Nickel. As these new uses are adopted by industry, the demand for Canadian Nickel will grow.

The information gathered by International Nickel through years of metal research is available at all times to Canadian engineers and designers.

Research helps to keep Canada's Nickel mines and plants busy and to create employment for Canadians.

FORWARD THROUGH RESEARCH

Canadian Nickel

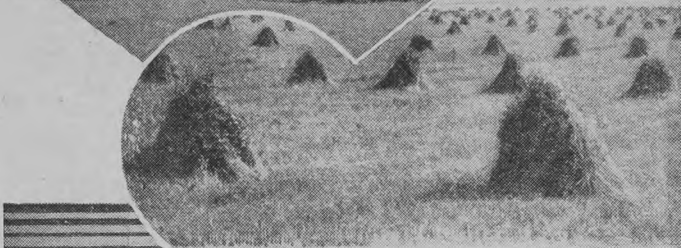


FIELD

Hay stacking at The University of Alberta.



Seeding a grass and clover mixture in late winter at Calgary on C. C. Matthews' farm, as recommended by Mr. DeLong.



Hay in stook, cut with a binder keeps the leaves on and minimizes weathering.



Seeding the last week in April resulted in this three-ton crop of alfalfa cut in September.

Good Hay for Next Winter

By GEORGE E. DELONG

Assistant Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta

PROBABLY the greatest improvement possible to the hay crop of the prairies, would be the inclusion of a legume in the mixtures usually seeded.

The Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., has been studying hay mixtures for years. In these studies, the different grasses have been combined in different proportions with alfalfa, sweet clover, red and alsike clovers. It has been found that a mixture which will produce hay having 50-50 grass legume content is the most satisfactory from every standpoint.

The inclusion of a long-lived legume with the grass will prevent the meadow getting "sod bound," and yields are maintained at a high level over a long period. On the other hand, the inclusion of a thin stand of grass with the legume will not reduce its yield, but will make the hay crop easier to handle and cure. Also mixed grass and legume hay constitutes a better balanced ration and is more attractive to livestock than either pure grass or pure legume hay.

Unfortunately it is rather late to do very much about the improvement of hay for next winter, since most of the new meadows for next winter's hay were seeded in the spring of 1944. The best that can be done now is to utilize emergency or annual hay crops and make the best use possible of meadows already seeded down.

Annual Hays

TESTS with annual hay crops have been conducted at the Lacombe station for over 20 years. During that time, oats have usually been outstanding. Rates and dates of seeding different varieties of oats for green feed have been compared. These tests showed that better quality green feed is produced if a fine-stemmed, early-maturing variety such as Legacy, Gopher or Ajax is seeded during the first or second week in June, on land which has been partially summerfallowed before seeding. Chemical analysis of oat green feed harvested at different stages of maturity has shown that the best time to harvest this crop, from the standpoint of both yield and quality, is in the early to medium dough stage. Oat green feed, if left to become more mature, will give an increased yield per acre, but the nutritive value and palatability will be reduced.

The class of stock to be fed also will govern to some extent the stage of maturity at which oat green feed should be harvested. Green feed should be harvested in the early dough stage for dairy cattle, calves and sheep, while that intended for horses, or mature cattle wintered in the open, should be harvested in the firm dough stage. What has been said about oats also applies to barley and wheat harvested for green feed.

Wheat has never been a popular green feed crop among farmers operating in districts where coarse grains can be grown to advantage. Wheat, however, is always more dependable in areas having a limited rainfall.

Barley, because of its beards, weak straw and low yield as compared with oats, has proven the least satisfactory of the cereals for green feed. Barley forage, however, is leafy and palatable and it is quite possible that the introduction of strong strawed, beardless varieties such as Warrior may change the picture and result in barleys of this type being grown extensively as a forage crop.

Annual Grass and Legume Hays

REPEATED experiments and years of practical farm experience have shown that it is possible, in areas having a liberal rainfall such as the park belt, to use as annual hay crops grasses such as brome, crested wheat and timothy, and legumes such as alfalfa and sweet clover.

Mixtures of grasses and legumes are usually better than pure stands of either crop. Experiments indicate that one of the following mixtures would be suitable for the production of an annual hay crop, which, if left undisturbed, will make a productive meadow for a number of years:

(a) The drier areas: crested wheat, five pounds; alfalfa, seven pounds; sweet clover, ten pounds.

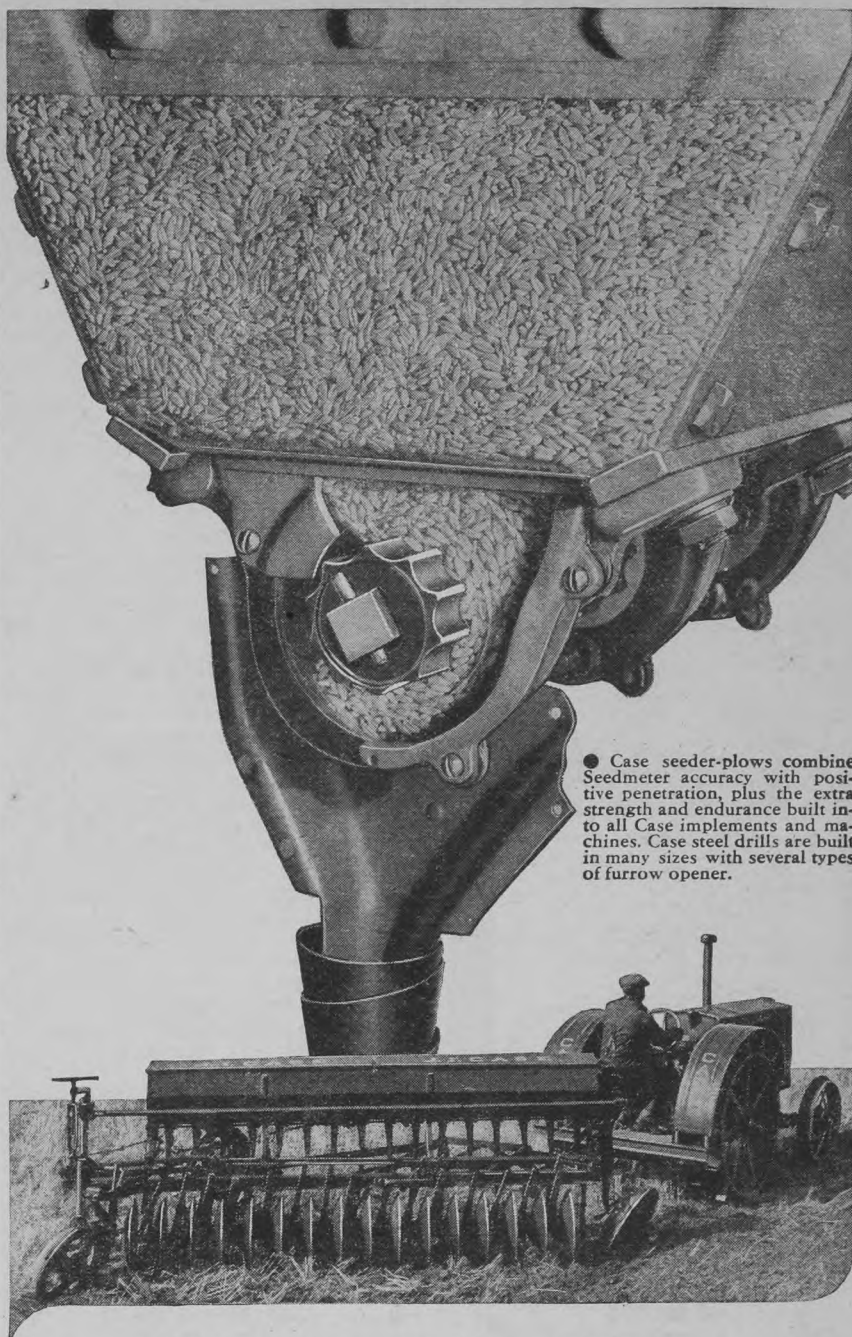
(b) The park belt: brome, five pounds; alfalfa, seven pounds; sweet clover, ten pounds.

(c) The park belt and grey wooded soil area: timothy, two pounds; alfalfa, seven pounds; sweet clover, ten pounds.

Such mixtures of grasses and legumes may be seeded in the stubble during the winter or early in the spring before the frost goes out of the ground. Yields up to three tons per acre have been harvested under farm conditions from seedings made in this way. The annual hay crop will consist of sweet clover, alfalfa, volunteer grain and some weeds, but the second and later years' hay crops will consist of nearly equal proportions of grass and legume forage.

Those who are afraid to use sweet clover in the mixture, because of the danger of taint in subsequent grain crops, can be assured that this danger is reduced to a minimum if the crop is seeded as outlined and the land left in sod for three or more years. The sweet clover seed which does not germinate the first year usually germinates the second while the two cuttings necessary to take care of alfalfa during the second and later years will prevent the sweet clover plant maturing and producing ripe seed.

The production of hay crops in the



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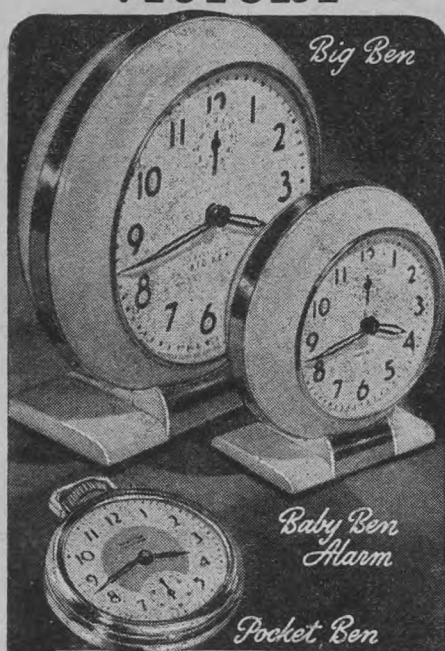
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grey-wooded soil area is of sufficient importance to warrant more than passing comment, and more time and space than is available in this article. Provided suitable fertilizers are used, legume crops, including red and alsike clovers, can be grown to advantage. A suitable grass-legume mixture for the area consists of two pounds timothy, six pounds red and two pounds of alsike

Grew 53 Crops on the Same Land

IN your issue of The Country Guide in January, 1945, you have a short article on the very important subject, "Manure Should Not Be Wasted." The article has been dealt with in a very informative way and is very timely, and as you state, a great waste on many farms is taking place, mostly by neglect.

I don't agree in every detail with your conclusions, which is not to be wondered at, as different soils give different results from the same treatment, as would be expected. I refer to the soils known as heavy clay soils, grey-wooded soils, sandy loam soils, and light sandy soils.

A difference of opinion I have with you lies in the statement: "From almost all parts of the prairies experienced farmers are forced to admit that the soil today is not as productive as it was 20 years ago. For one reason or another, some of the original ability to produce good crops has been lost."

As I often tell my old and new friends, I have a story to tell which says a lot for this good land in this country and in Scotland, where I learned the art of farming from scientific and practical methods and experience. I have farmed for 53 years on the same farm and land: Produced 53 crops, farming the land in the common method here of wheat, oats, and barley or oats, then summerfallow, which is every fourth year. Besides the summerfallow, for fertilization I treated the land, as far as it would go, on the stubble land, following wheat, to a good coating of stable manure fresh from the stables every day. This from a fairly large herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, and horses.

To the kernel of the story: The crop I raised on this farm in the year 1942 was as good as any I have ever raised and also, since 1940 the average of production has not varied much.

As an evidence of the method of cropping I follow, I have been often told by the elevator operator that the grain from my farm was as clean as any that came in and that included wheat, barley and oats. Further, I never saw weeds growing among oats after green manure; and as a rule that never fails. The crop is absolutely, on all occasions,

clover per acre. Since both alfalfa and sweet clover can be grown successfully, the hay mixtures given for the park belt will also give good results. Commercial fertilizers which give best result are the ammonium phosphates which contain nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur, and the ammonium sulphates which contain nitrogen and sulphur.

better than on unmanured land; and even in dry years the manure crop excels. Of course, I give the manured land a good deep furrow to make a proper cover.

I am never troubled with weeds in the crop—except to a very limited extent—except twitch grass, which is a nuisance on most stock farms on this kind of land, a sandy loam. The reason, I believe is that the seed from twitch ripens in the crop and, in threshing, is distributed among the straw which the stock is bedded with and also fed to quite an extent.

You suggest that manure put in piles is actually wasted as many never put these piles on the land. It is a fact that putting manure in piles and rotted is a proper method to follow in making it most suitable for the land, and also destroys weed seeds, but the difficulty with this method is, that the piled manure has to be applied on land to be summer-fallowed. Consequently, since summer-fallow land needs no manure, this practice is a detriment, as the crop on summerfallow is heavy enough without manure, and treated land thus is apt to lodge in many cases, and the yield is shorter than from a lighter crop.

Timeliness is a great factor in manure treatment, in summer, and if we have not time to apply after harvest, no other time will be as satisfactory. Fresh stable manure applied to a wheat crop in winter has also proved unsatisfactory with me in every case, as the manure seems to keep the land too open for that crop and in a season of short rainfall, the crop is poor. Of course, this was always on second crop land after summer-fallow.

One other remark I would like to make in regard to twitch as a weed. You must work your summerfallow, especially in a wet summer, to keep the land black. I have a record of cases where plowing was done (like the past summer) four times, besides some other cultivation. The more you work your land for weeds, the heavier crop to follow; and I hope to see the crop for 1945 after the strenuous cultivation in 1944.—John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba.

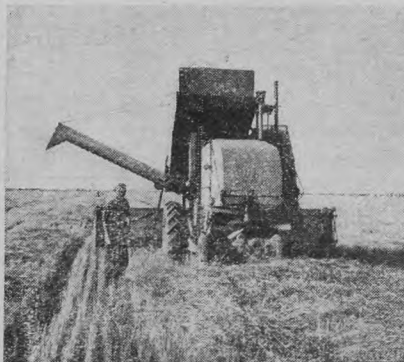
Clean Land for Flax

A SUBSTANTIALLY increased acreage of flax is urgently required this year from western Canada where the most of Canadian flaxseed is grown. War needs are very heavy, and last year the acreage of flax and flax seed in Canada dropped substantially to about 1,300,000 acres. The price was not considered to be satisfactory in relation to the price of wheat, and at the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa, it was made clear by the delegates that a substantial increase in flax acreage could probably be secured if the necessary price adjustment was made. So far the government has not yet announced the objective which it is seeking for this year, but it is known that there will be a substantial demand from the United States for Canadian-grown flax, and there is reason to expect that some price adjustment will be announced in advance of seeding.

Average flax yields in western Canada are in the

neighborhood of seven or eight bushels per acre. These are normal yields and presuppose a moderate amount of moisture. Where moisture is adequate and land comparatively free from weeds is used, yields will run somewhat higher. Weeds are, in fact, a most important factor in determining flax yields. A year or two ago the University of Alberta made tests in several parts of that province, designed to show the influence of various dates of seeding, and to illustrate the value of fertilizers for the flax crop. They were also planned to check on the influence of weeds and flax yields.

The overall effect was spectacular, to borrow a word from the report of the test; and it was found that on the average, weeds reduced the yield at all points where the tests were made, by 42 per cent. Annual weeds were largely responsible for the loss and, since the season of 1942 was very favorable for the development of these



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weeds, the demonstration was very clear. In some cases the yield of flaxseed secured was only 35 per cent of what it was on areas that were kept free of weeds. Here, then, is further confirmation of the oft-repeated advice to use clean land for flax, which is a slender growing plant and cannot compete for moisture with the more vigorous weed growth.

Seventy-Five Per Cent Moisture Lost

AT the Soil Research Laboratory, which is located at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, many soil problems have been investigated during the past 20 years. Although the Soil Research Laboratory, as such, was only established after 1935, soil investigations had been underway at Swift Current ever since 1922.

In view of the wide extent of summerfallowing as a general cropping practice in the three prairie provinces, one of the interesting investigations has to do with the amount of summerfallow moisture conserved. In addition to weed control, the main purpose of fallow is to save up moisture from the fallow season to the succeeding season when a crop of grain is grown.

In some cases, intertilled crops have been grown on summerfallow land as a substitute for summerfallow, in order to avoid the loss of an entire crop during the fallow year. The Swift Current Laboratory reports that this practice has not been satisfactory because the intertilled crops themselves use practically all the available moisture.

It was found that, over a period of 18 years, the percentage of the total precipitation that could be conserved varied considerably. In fact, from August, 1935, to April, 1937, the percentage saved was only 2.5, out of a total precipitation of 20.5 inches. The average precipitation for the 18 fallow periods was 19.54 inches, of which 5.14 inches, or 26.3 per cent, was conserved. In these studies, the fallow period was taken to mean the total period from the time one crop was taken off before the fallowing until the next one was planted, which means from August of one year to April of the second year following.

The fallow period showing the greatest total amount of precipitation was from August, 1926, to April, 1928, when 25.25 inches occurred. During this period, also, the greatest percentage of moisture was conserved, namely, 41.6 per cent. The fact that in eight out of the 18 years no moisture whatever was conserved during the second winter of the fallow period, indicates the importance of conserving moisture as soon as possible after the crop preceding the fallow is taken off.

In most seasons, the moisture that fell from May to October was fairly well conserved, that is, to an extent of 30 per cent or more, though in several seasons this percentage fell to around ten per cent or even less. Precipitation falling during the winter period was apparently more difficult to conserve; and it is interesting to note that the maximum percentage of moisture conserved in any period of any year was 52 per cent. The investigators rightly conclude that "the data obtained from this experiment emphasized the necessity of obtaining the maximum storage possible, for under the very best conditions the maximum conservation is approximately one-quarter of the precipitation."

Regrass Submarginal Lands

IN most parts of the prairie provinces the war years have been relatively favorable as to the amount of available moisture for growing crops. As a consequence of this condition, and also because of improved grain prices, considerable virgin prairie and land formerly abandoned as unsuitable for grain production has been plowed up in some areas. The result has shown that profitable grain crops on such land is an illusion, except in rare and unusual years.

Officials at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta, have advised against the further plowing up of such land, and especially of native grass land, which are fit only for maintenance under as good a grass cover as can be built up on them. Experimental work during recent years has shown that these native grass lands can be successfully re-grassed. Everything points to the wisdom of building



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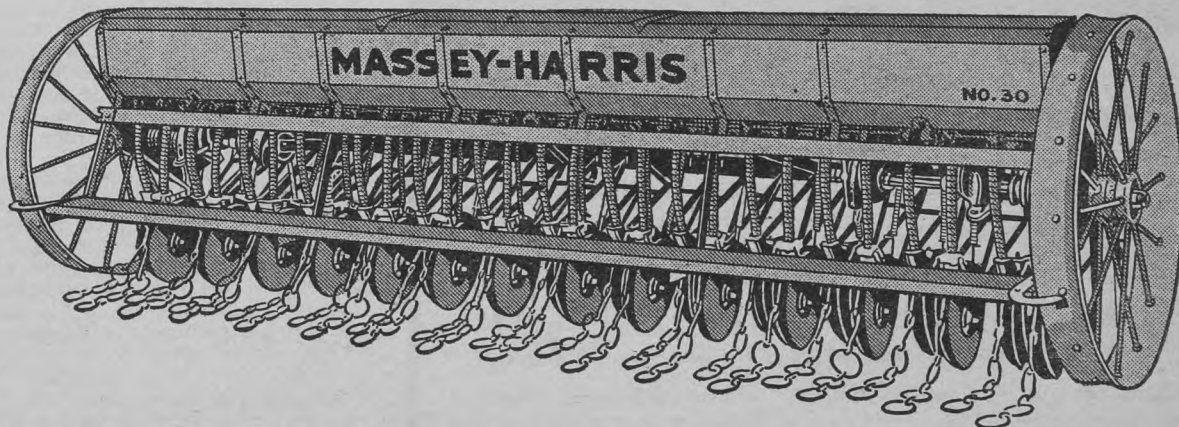
The problem with farm work is that so much of it has to be crammed into the peak season of seeding, haying, harvesting and threshing. Even in these seasons most of the work has to be packed into the fine days between rainy spells. At today's wages, no farmer could afford to hire as many men as he would like for the peak days, even if he could get them. So today the farmers who are making the money are the ones who are using modern equipment to speed-up their work and lower production costs.

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up good grass covers on these lands and of resisting the temptation to plow up and seed to grain, fields or areas which are normally not profitably used for this purpose, even when adequately managed.

Cutting Down Wireworm Damage

WIREWORMS have caused sufficient damage to grain crops in the past that prairie farmers can scarcely know too much about their control. As pointed out by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, farmers have frequently noticed that wireworm damage to grain crops has been heavier on breaking than on summerfallow or stubble land.

In co-operation with the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Saskatoon, actual counts of wireworms found per square foot, were made on four different sods, namely, brome grass, crested wheat grass, western rye grass and alfalfa. In addition to this, wheat was sown on breakings of each of these four forage crops, and the percentage of damage to wheat seedlings noted.

Average figures over four years revealed that after four years in sod, brome grass had 8.8 wireworms per square foot; western rye grass 8.3; crested wheat grass 5.6; and alfalfa 2.7. This indicated that among the grasses crested wheat grass had the smallest infestation, but that the numbers found in alfalfa were less than half as many as in the crested wheat grass.

Calculation of the percentage damage to wheat seedlings showed results in the same order: Fifty-five per cent of the wheat seedlings grown after breaking a four-year-old brome grass sod were damaged; after western rye grass 34.7 per cent; after crested wheat grass 29.2 per cent; and after alfalfa 15.2 per cent. It was pointed out that the percentage damage to seedlings is not an indication of the loss in yield to be expected from such a field, since a thin stand, under good moisture conditions, would likely thicken out as the result of stooling. In a dry season, the thinning out of the stand would permit much heavier growth of weeds, which would, in turn, produce a lowered yield.

The Scott officials therefore suggest that when breaking up a forage crop, a year of good summerfallowing should be practised before seeding the land to grain. In practice, this has materially reduced the number of wireworms. Whether this is done or not, the cultural practices recommended for wireworm control, including packing, seeding at a heavier rate, using seed that will germinate well, and employing fertilizers to promote vigorous growth, are really important.

How To Make Whitewash

THERE will be time to do some whitewashing this spring, and there are many out-buildings which would benefit from an application of a rain-proof whitewash. Adding two pounds of salt and one pound of zinc sulphate (dissolved in two gallons of water) to 62 pounds of quick lime in ten gallons of water makes a good base for such a whitewash. To this mixture there should be added two gallons of skim milk, and it is further improved if an ounce of alum is also added. If metal is to be whitewashed, the salt should be omitted in order to prevent rust.

In buildings where a disinfectant whitewash would be advantageous, 50 pounds of lime can be used in eight gallons of boiling water. Add to this ten pounds of alum and one pound of salt dissolved in six gallons of hot water. To the total mixture add a can of lye to every 25 gallons and one pound of cement to every three gallons. Stir thoroughly. Lye is preferable in order to secure a white color, but, if necessary, creosote disinfectant may be used.

If the quantities required are not so large, a good whitewash base may be made in a large, clean tub by putting in a bushel of lump lime and slaking with boiling water, but keeping the tub covered to retain the steam. The liquid should be strained through a fine sieve, then three pounds of commercial sulphate of zinc, one pound of alum and two pounds of common salt added, after first dissolving the alum and salt in hot water.

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Item 1 shows the runners, which are fir, preferably creosoted, 6"x8"x20' long. Notice in the main side view drawing that a piece of 3"x6" by 8'6" long is put in place to hold the hoist up when travelling.

Item 2 is the front cross piece to which tackle is attached by means of a U bolt shown in Item 26. It is 6"x8" fir 7'8" long.

Item 3 is a cross piece 3"x6" by 7' long, which holds the iron rods supporting the springs.

Item 4 is the rear spreader 3"x6"x7'. Item 5 of which two are required are 6"x6" by 20' long. They are the main arms of the hoist.

Items 6 and 7, the main cross pieces of the hoist, are 4"x6"x12' of fir.

Item 8. The teeth are staggered, the short ones shown in Item 8, are 2"x6" by 12' long and tapered down to 2 1/4". Six are required. Item 9, shows the long teeth 2"x6" by 13'6". Five are required.

The upright teeth shown in Item 10, are of 2"x4" and are 6'6" long. Twelve are needed. They are tapered down to 1 1/4" at the point.

Overhead Hay Stacker

Item 11 shows the uprights brought together in a V shape at the top and taking the upper end of the tackle. Two are required, a right and a left, and they are 4"x6" fir, 14'5" long.

Item 12 is the spreader across the uprights near the bottom and is 2"x4".

Item 13 shows metal spreader at the top of Item 11. It is made of 3/4"x2" iron with 11/16" holes.

Item 14 is a 1 1/4" steel bar 15 1/2" long with a 3/8" hole 3/4" from the end to take coppers. It takes the upper end of the tackle.

Item 15 forms the axle of the main hoist. It is a piece of 1 1/2" standard black pipe 8'6" long with holes 3/4" from each end to take 3/8" coppers. It is fastened to the runners by Item 16, of which two are required. An iron plate 1/2" by 6"x16" is bolted on to each runner and a strap 1/4"x2" is welded on to these plates and the pipe as shown.

Item 17 shows the similar mechanism by which the uprights (Item 11) are attached to the main runners, while Item 18 shows the attachment of the axle for the wheels (Item 22) to the runners.

Item 19 is a piece of 1 1/2" pipe 7'2" long for supporting the uprights.

Item 20 is the 1 1/2" standard pipe 7' long which serves as an axle for the main wheels, while Item 21 is a 2" standard pipe to space the wheels. Item 22 shows the wheels.

Item 23 is a 4" ring attached to the end of the hoisting cable.

Item 24, of which two are required, are made of 3/4" round iron through which the front end of the stacker is staked to the ground, while Item 25 takes the hitch for hauling.

Item 26 shows the lower U bolt attachment for the tackle.

Item 27 shows a piece of 2" pipe with a lug, which slips over the 1 1/2" pipe carrying the coiled spring.

Item 28, four in number, fasten the main fork to the hoisting beams.

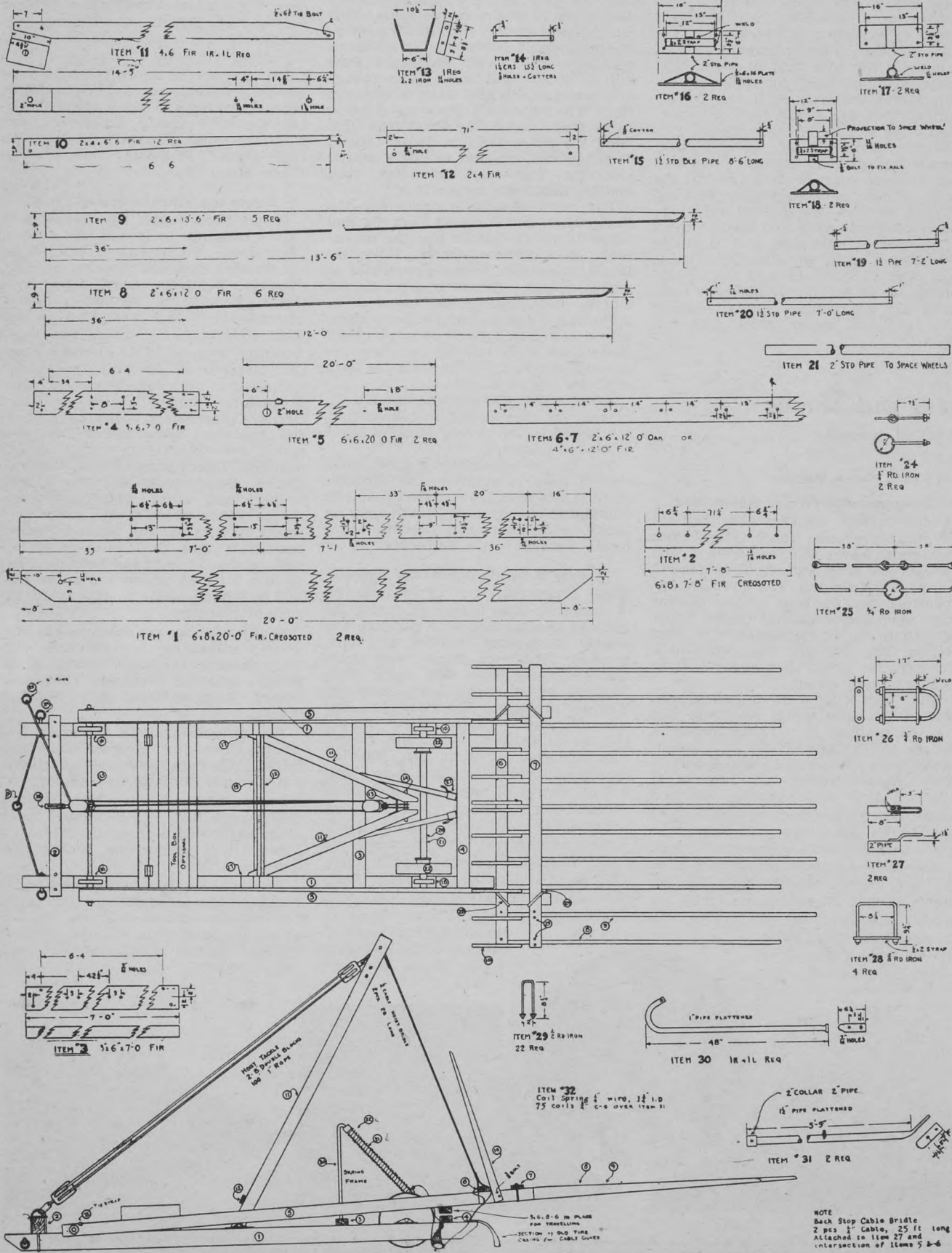
Item 29, the U bolts for fastening the teeth of the work to the cross timber.

Item 30, of which two are needed, the right and the left, 48" long of 1" pipe flattened to hold the upper end of Item 31.

Item 31 is a piece of 1 1/2" pipe flattened at the bottom carrying the spring.

Item 32 is a coiled spring of 1/4" wire, 1 3/4" inside diameter, 75 coils at 3/4" centres, carried by Item 31.

The back stop cable bridge is of two pieces of 1/2" cable, 25 feet long attached to Item 27. The spring takes up the jolt when the hoisted load is discharged.



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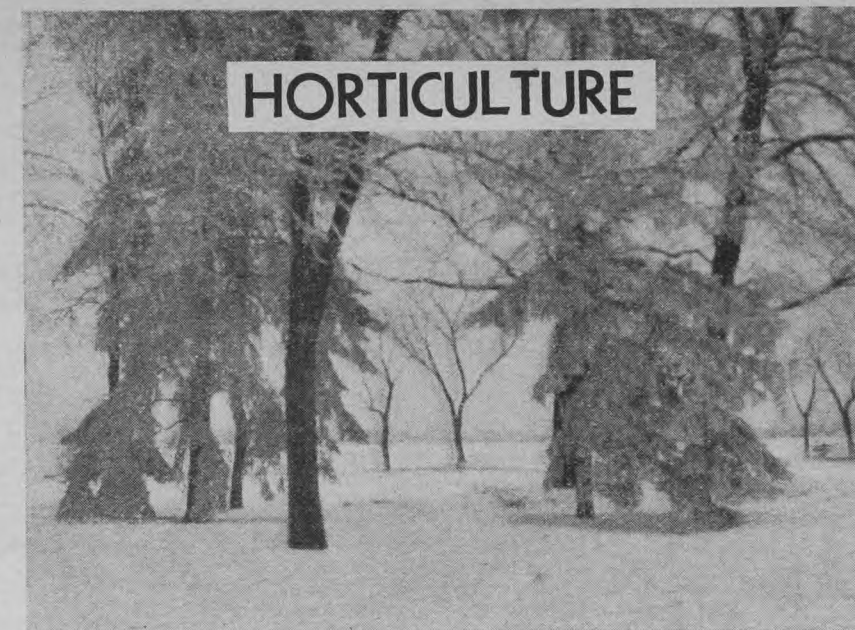
Fruit Survey Progress Report

SLIGHTLY more than two years ago, (February, 1943) The Country Guide began to ask growers of fruit in the three prairie provinces for the names of fruit varieties they had grown and how these varieties had behaved. Many hundreds of reports were received, and during a period of about 15 months, we received 12,522 reports of individual varieties from 759 growers. These figures count only those reports which could be compared with each other, and indicated that each grower had an average of 16 varieties of all kinds of fruit.

In all, much to our surprise, a total of 754 named varieties were recorded in this survey. In addition, there were another 138 numbered seedlings and crosses on trial.

First place for popularity among types of fruit goes to crab apples, of which we received 2,520 variety reports. Next come plums with 2,022; then standard apples, with 1,669; followed by plum-sandcherry hybrids, with 1,649 reports. After these four principal types of fruit, there was a sharp drop in number, the fifth most popular type being apple-crab hybrids, which produced 794 reports. Then came 12 other kinds of fruit in the following order. Red raspberries 660; gooseberries, 612; sandcherries 518; summer strawberries 351; black currants 342; red currants 311; everbearing strawberries 227; apricots 192; grapes 149; pears 138; sour cherries and cherry substitutes 135; and white currants 123. In addition to these principal kinds of fruit, we had 50 reports of black raspberries, 52 of purple raspberries, and 10 blackberry reports. These, with nine miscellaneous reports, including blueberries, dewberries, etc., and 27 reports which gave no information as to the kind of fruit, make up the total of 12,522 reports.

RECENTLY we received from the Economics Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan, 389 sheets of data representing the sorting of material from this survey which has



A mixed clump of evergreen and broad leaved trees weighted down by frost, caught by the Guide camera at Regina in January.

been under way since October 1. The reports were sorted in many different ways by a sorting machine after the data had been transferred to cards used especially for this kind of work. The material is now ready for study and interpretation as soon as it can be arranged, and will enable basic information to be secured on such questions as the relationship, if any, between yield and distance apart between rows and the distance apart between trees in the row; relation between various cultural factors such as late cultivation, wind-breaks and manuring, and the hardness of the variety; the yield and hardness of varieties grown on different types of soil, and in different soil zones; the regularity of fruiting of different varieties, and the relation of this factor to the conditions under which they are grown.

Your Choice of Trees and Shrubs

A brief classified list for all purposes

By W. R. LESLIE

Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.

ALL persons who own or tend a patch of prairie ground may become artists. They have a decided advantage over other artists, such as the painter and the sculptor. Gardeners are working with the live forces of nature. Their scene continues to change in stature, in raiment and in charm with the passing of the seasons, with the force of the wind, and with changes in temperature and in humidity of the atmosphere. Landscape gardening is becoming a popular activity with thousands of home-makers on these Canadian plains.

It is fortunate that there are so many and varied kinds of adapted trees, shrubs and vines available. It is recognized that some zones are particularly favorable in situation and in soil so they can grow a number of semi-tender plants. Moreover, some of the new plants of great appeal are hardy, but nursery-men have not yet worked up a stock of them. This discussion aims to be restricted to esteemed woody plants which are suitable across the three prairie provinces and which have been made available by local commercial nursery-men.

Evergreens Are Always Appreciated

AMONG trees, the most cherished are the evergreens. These retain their rich green leaves the year around. The spruces are most valued. They remain compact and shapely. The pines are appreciated also, but they tend to become more open and somewhat ragged. Pines sometimes suffer by breakage in sleet storms. The firs are less dependable. Junipers are useful and might well be employed more widely.

The Black Hills White Spruce is considered the most useful evergreen tree for the prairies. It is hardy, dense in foliage and withstands hot dry seasons better than our northern White Spruce. The Colorado Spruce is a favorite. It tolerates heat and drought well and seems less subject to insect pests than the White. The silvery and blue forms are sought for lawn specimens.

Among the pines, the Scotch is most planted. North Swedish and Finnish forms do well. More southern forms are likely to sunscald in late winter. The choice of the hardy pines is the Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus cembra*). Its

bunches of needles come in five's and carry a blue waxy covering. This tree grows slowly and in fine symmetry. Thus it is chosen for specimen planting. The Swiss Mountain Pine (*Pinus mugo*) has dark green foliage and grows slowly and often in compact form. The very lowly types are referred to as Mugo pines. The Ponderosa Pine from the Black Hills in South Dakota is fairly well adapted to many prairie locations. They are distinctive, with needles about six inches long.

The most reliable junipers are the Rocky Mountain Junipers from the Bad Lands of North Dakota and the mountains of southern Alberta. They are found in various foliage colors and in many shapes. Some are pyramidal, others conic, columnar, rounded or spreading. They should not be planted within a hundred yards of apple trees, saskatoons or hawthorns, as they are apt to cause injury to these in the form of Cedar rust disease.

Arbor-vitae trees are less suitable. To prevent spring sunscald to foliage they are placed to the east or north of other trees and shrubs.

The larches are conifers which shed their foliage in autumn. The Siberian larch is an attractive tree that possesses abundance of hardiness. It will grow on sandy, or on heavy soil. Larches add a feathery touch to the landscape.

Variety of Broadleaf Trees and Shrubs

THE approved list of ornamental broadleaf trees has grown during the last two decades. Formerly, planting was mostly of poplars, willows, ash, elm, boxelder (Manitoba maple) and birch. Gardeners are also now using Ohio Buckeye or American horse chestnut, Siberian crabapple, Ussurian pear, Bur oak, Tatarian maple, Amur maple, butternut, Black walnut, Amur cherry, Siberian elm, Mountain ash, Siberian apricot, Amur Maackii, and Amur lilac.

Tall shrubs of merit include Silver Buffalo berry, Canada plum, Tatarian honeysuckle with red flowers, Amur honeysuckle, Water birch, European red elder, Wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpeus*), Chinese lilac (*Syringa chinensis*), Early lilac (*S. oblata*), Hungarian lilac, with thick glossy foliage; Preston lilacs in named varieties, such as Hiawatha, Coral, Elinor, Royalty, and Redwine.

Some common lilacs in named varieties, are:

Whites—Vestale, Edith Cavell, Ellen Willmott, Mme Lemoine; Violet—De-Miribel, Violetta; Blue—Maurice Barres, Emile Gentile; Lilac—Jacques Callot, Leon Gambetta, Victor Lemoine; Pinkish—Lucie Baltet, Mme A. Buchner; Reddish—Mme F. Morel, Paul Thirion, Paul Deschanel; Purple—Ludwig Spaeth, Paul Harriot.

(It is important that these "common lilacs" be secured as stock on their own roots). There are also such deserving large shrubs as Saskatoon, Nannyberry, Hawthorn, and Yellow-fruited Choke-cherry.

Shrubs of intermediate size include Pembina or Highbush cranberry, Korean spirea, Ural false-spirea, Red-osier dogwood, Spiny caragana, Bartram shad-blow, Flowering plum in both single and double-flowering forms, Cotoneasters, Amur tamarisk, Sea buckthorn, Cherry prinsepia, Purple-osier willow, Red-leaf rose, Altai rose, and Harison Yellow rose.

Low shrubs of interest are Dwarf Burning bush, Shrubby cinquefoil, Albert Thorn honeysuckle, Sweetberry honeysuckle, Siberian currant, Alpine currant, Pigmy caragana, Three-lobed spirea, Oriental spirea, Sibirea, European Fly honeysuckle, Russian almond, Bristly rose, Scotch rose, Rugosa rose, Snowberry, Canada yew, Savin, juniper and Common juniper.

Very low shrubs are required for some positions. Notable are the Thymes, Rose daphne, Anthony Waterer spirea, Froebel spirea, Fragrant amorphia, Lead plant, Stanwell perpetual rose, Oregon Holly-grape, Prostrate juniper and Globe Mugo pine.

Shrubs and Vines for Special Places

Woody vines supply the draperies, or dainty hangings to furnish the outdoor living-room. Prominent in prairie use are Russian clematis, Siberian clematis, Western Virgin's bower, River-bank Grape, Bittersweet, Moonseed, Limber honeysuckle, Wild hop, and native Virginia creeper.

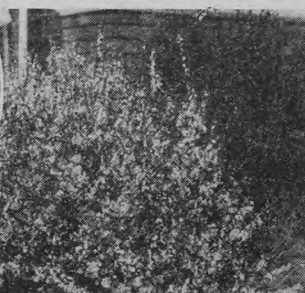
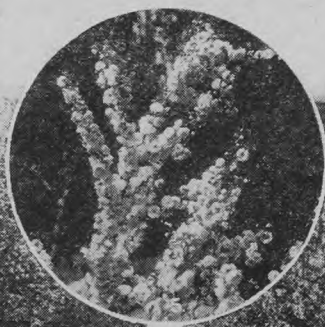
Shrubs well suited to planting about the foundations of buildings include Germanier, Korean, Oriental and Three-lobed Spireas; European and Hedge Cotoneasters; Shrubby cinquefoil, Pembina; Spiny and Pigmy caraganas; Sweetberry honeysuckle, Cherry prinsepia, Dwarf burning bush, Ussurian cherry, Sandcherry, Salt-tree, Savin juniper, and other dwarf evergreen shrubs. Plants which usually sucker profusely, such as Russian almond, Russian pea-shrub, and Ural false-spirea are best kept away from the building. They go in a mass by themselves where they will not roam about to mar more important plantings.

Shady locations are acceptable to dogwoods, saskatoon, honeysuckles, currants, some of the dwarf spireas, as the Froebel and the Garland; Viburnums, Dwarf Burning-bush, and Fragrant sumac.

Wet grounds may be furnished with willows, Pembina, Arrowwood, False-spirea, Ninebark, Shrubby Cinquefoil, Sweet-berry, Honeysuckle and dogwood.

Fragrant blooms adorn Rose Daphne, saskatoon, lilac, mock-orange, roses, silverberry, Golden currant, honeysuckle, Albert Thorn honeysuckle, Russian olive, and basswood.

Foliage is retained late in autumn by common lilac, Speckled alder, Amur honeysuckle, Alpine currant, Cotoneaster; Garland, Froebel, and Anthony Waterer spireas; Russian olive, and Laurel willow.



1. The Sea Buckthorn carries its golden fruit into March. 2. The Crab apple in bloom is a showy ornamental. Circle. The Double Flowering Plum blooms heavily to the tips of the branches. 3. The pretty Russian Almond suckers too freely for foundation planting. 4. A row of native White Spruce adds distinction to any farmstead.—Morden photos.

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DAIRYMEN TALK IT OVER

Continued from page 7

prairie provinces, owing to the comparatively long distances which cheese milk must be hauled from farm to factory, but it is interesting, in passing, to note the comparative volume of creamery butter production in the three prairie provinces over the years. Until about the beginning of World War I, Manitoba led in butter production. Then Alberta took the lead and in 1924, when Manitoba produced 12 million pounds, the Saskatchewan made was 13 million, and Alberta more than 22 million. In 1944, Saskatchewan produced 48,226,769 pounds of creamery butter, Alberta 37,784,393 pounds, and Manitoba 31,571,555.

The comparatively rapid development of butter manufacture in western Canada can be traced fairly directly to the emphasis placed during the early years of provincial history in Alberta and Saskatchewan on the grading of cream, and later the grading of butter. Cream grading was established in Alberta in the spring of 1910 in the creameries then being operated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The first private creamery to adopt the cream-grading principle was the Calgary Central Creamery established in 1910. For the next few years, cream grading was a hit-or-miss proposition, based on standards set more or less arbitrarily by individual creameries. It was not until 1914 that butter grading was begun, and in 1915 it was applicable to all creameries. In 1918, a convention representative of the three prairie provinces approved of uniform standards of grading both butter and cream.

Cream grading in Saskatchewan began at government-operated creameries in May, 1912, but it was not until 1922 that a compulsory cream grading service was inaugurated in all creameries. Until 1926 provincial departments of agriculture provided a grading service for butter, but in that year the Federal Grading Service took over all butter grading. Butter grading, however, is not compulsory, and for the year 1944 only 54 per cent of all butter manufactured in Canada was graded, as compared with 94.7 per cent of all Canadian cheese. Now, as in earlier years, however, the prairie provinces take the lead in butter grading, and in 1944, 71 per cent of Manitoba butter was graded; 88 per cent of the Saskatchewan production; and 91.6 of the Alberta butter output.

WHAT the postwar future of prairie dairying will be is a matter of deep concern to all engaged in the industry. Indeed, the recent conventions in the three prairie provinces brought out the fact that it is of concern to dairymen all over North America. Prof. W. B. Comb, in charge of dairy manufacture at the University of Minnesota, told Manitoba dairymen of the changes which were taking place in Minnesota's dairying, as the result of the war, and enumerated a long list of new dairy products which are in the process of development for postwar marketing. These include dried and concentrated milk of all kinds, dried butter, flavored dry ice cream mixes, and various new dairy products. Prof. J. B. Fitch, Chief of the Dairy Husbandry Department, University of Minnesota, told Alberta dairymen of the strong tendency toward the development of whole milk factories, and said that Minnesota dairying has changed more in the last five years than in the previous 35 years. Three hundred of the 825 creameries in the State are now receiving whole milk instead of cream. At least 160 milk drying plants are working about 22 hours per day, and he felt that the future of dairying in the State would depend to a considerable extent on the price for dried milk. Minnesota, which had about 1,900,000 dairy cattle in 1944,

has had from five to six billion pounds of skim milk annually which has been fed largely to calves and hogs. The system of farming in the State may be changed considerably if a market is found for the dried skim milk, because a continuation of whole milk shipping will mean more intensive dairying throughout the State.

The future of dairying in the prairie provinces, as of all agriculture, depends primarily on the establishment and maintenance of peace and security throughout the world after the shooting stops. Europe must choose between self-sufficiency and a high standard of living. Peace and security coupled with credit provided principally by Anglo-Saxon countries for the development of industry, will probably encourage a higher standard of living. The absence of these factors will probably mean a return to prewar efforts toward self-sufficiency. Out of the recent Crimea

Conference between the British, United States and Soviet leaders, came at least one significant statement bearing directly on this point. The text of the Conference report contains this paragraph:

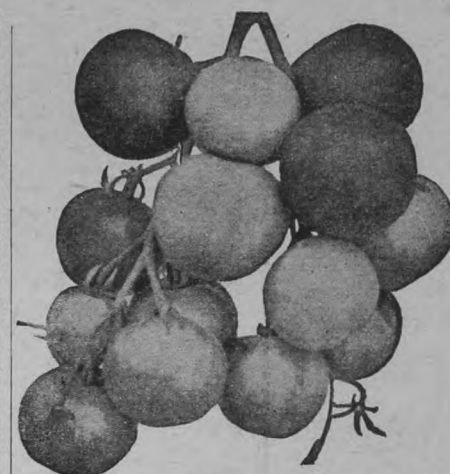
"We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential both to

prevent digression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving people."

MEANWHILE, no matter what the postwar future of dairying may be, there is only one approach open to the dairy producer. It is by means of the old, old story of improved quality and decreased costs of production. Every speaker at all three conventions whose subject took him within the field of producer problems, emphasized this point. Greater attention to increased production per cow; more attention to the use of proven sires; increased acreages of alfalfa and other high quality forage crops which the dairy cow is so well able to turn economically into milk; increased efficiency in the use of capital and labor—these are all on the cards of the future for progressive dairymen during the coming years, with an urgency never before so apparent. If trade is to be opened up and wider markets secured, dairymen who hope to secure adequate returns for the labor expended on the cow, must see that she is an efficient producer and that he himself takes good care of her products.

Robert Forshaw of the University of Saskatchewan speaking at Regina, and Prof. Fitch at Calgary, emphasized the fact that pure-breds are losing their production lead over grade dairy cattle. Mr. Forshaw pointed to results of cow testing in British Columbia, which shows, over the years, that the gap between the production of grades and pure-breds is narrowing, owing to the lack of attention given to proven pure-bred sires on pure-bred cows. Prof. Fitch cited results from the use of 10,000 pure-bred dairy sires during the years 1935-43. Among these, 4,754 sires produced daughters with butterfat production higher than their dams, while 5,246 sires produced daughters yielding less butterfat than their dams. Used on cows producing up to 350 pounds of butterfat per year, 2,387 sires improved production in the daughters, as compared with 1,582 sires that decreased it; but of 6,031 sires used on cows averaging 350 pounds of butterfat or more per year, only 2,367 increased production in their daughters, as compared with 3,664 that decreased it. Prof. Fitch saw little hope for the future in the fact that of all cows bred in artificial breeding associations in Minnesota, only 25 per cent were bred by proven sires.

Prof. Fitch also quoted figures similar to those which have been presented to Canadian dairymen many times in the past, showing the increasing returns above feed costs, from higher producing cows. Figuring butterfat at 59 cents a pound, Minnesota cow testing associations in 1943-44 found that cows producing 4,000 pounds of milk and 150 pounds



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FARMERS' BULLETIN

MAPLE SYRUP SALES

There are no major changes in prices or in the method of rationing maple syrup and maple sugar this year. Maple butter has been removed from the ration and will be coupon free the same as maple wax (la tire) and maple cream. Maximum prices per Imperial gallon for sales of maple syrup direct to consumers, in screw top metal containers, f.o.b. nearest shipping point are:

Ungraded syrup.....	\$2.40	Canadian Medium Grade	\$2.90
Canada Dark Grade....	\$2.65	Canada Light Grade....	\$3.15

Price will be 25c less if sold in bulk. If sold by grade, the grade must be clearly marked on container; otherwise price for ungraded syrup applies. Grading must be in accordance with the Maple Industry Act and the colorimeter approved by Federal Department of Agriculture.

A premium of 25c per gallon over the "Canada Light" price has been fixed for syrup grading "Fancy".

MAPLE SUGAR:—Maximum selling prices per pound are:

Loose-packed in bags or other containers, commonly known as "farmer's run".....	.22
½, 1, 2 or 4 lb. blocks (Ungraded).....	.35
Maple wax (la tire), maple butter and maple cream..	.35

COUPONS:—Until May 31, one preserves coupon covers purchase of one quart (40 fluid ounces) maple syrup, or 2 lbs. maple sugar. Maple butter, maple wax and maple cream are not rationed. After May 31 one preserves coupon will be good for 24 ounces of maple syrup.

A farmer may use his own maple products on his own premises without surrendering coupons. He must collect coupons for all direct sales of rationed maple products off the farm, and forward coupons to his Local Ration Board.

MAIL ORDERS:—Loose coupons must not be accepted with mail orders. In exchange for four preserve coupons a special voucher, covering purchase of one gallon of maple syrup, can be obtained from Local Ration Board. Producers must not ship syrup unless this voucher accompanies order.

Vouchers received by producers may not be transferred, exchanged, negotiated or deposited and should be forwarded to Local Ration Boards by 10th of each month in postage-free Farmer's Envelope, RB-61, together with coupons and other valid ration documents from other maple product sales.

POTATO STORAGE CHARGES

Order A-1430 setting ceiling prices for table stock potatoes provides that storage charges may be added to the ceiling prices in each zone commencing November 1, 1944. Total storage allowances which may be added for the period from March 1 to April 1 are 20 cents per 75-pound bag; 27 cents per 100-pound bag.

NO HAY EXPORT PERMITS

Because of domestic needs, no further permits are being granted for the export of hay from the 1944 crop. Farmers who have supplies and pressers are requested to do all they can to get their hay to the domestic market so that those engaged in industries essential to the war effort are not handicapped.

CEILING PRICES FOR TRUCKS

Ceiling price regulations similar to those recently applied to used cars have been established for used trucks and trailers. Maximum prices are set for reconditioned vehicles sold by dealers. If a dealer sells a vehicle which is not reconditioned or if a private individual sells a vehicle, whatever its condition, an amount equal to the estimated cost of putting it in good operating condition (at least 10% of the ceiling price) must be deducted from the ceiling price for that type of vehicle.

If a used truck is sold by a dealer as reconditioned, a 30-day warranty is implied. If within this period the purchaser finds the vehicle is not in good operating condition the dealer must make the necessary repairs or replacements at a charge not exceeding 50% of the lawful maximum price allowed for labour and parts.

Every truck offered for sale must carry a tag giving a complete description of the vehicle. If the truck is not reconditioned, the estimated cost of putting it in operating condition must be shown. Statement of sale signed by both buyer and seller must be completed in triplicate and a signed copy filed by the seller at the nearest Board office within 4 days of the date of sale.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

of butterfat, cost \$49 to feed and returned \$43 above the feed cost. The production of 5,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of fat, increased the feed cost by \$4 but raised the return above feed cost to \$68. At 6,000 pounds of milk the extra feed cost was \$13, and the return over feed \$114. At 10,000 pounds milk and 400 pounds fat, the figures were \$24 extra feed cost and \$161 above the amount spent for feed. Even a 13,000-pound cow, yielding 500 pounds of fat, cost only \$42 more to feed and returned \$204 above the feed cost, or \$161 more than the 4,000 pound cow.

H. L. Patterson indicated at Winnipeg, and again at Calgary, the relationship between the production of cows and labor income of the dairyman. He reported that 140 Alberta dairymen, whose farm businesses were surveyed, included only 13 operators whose herds averaged 340 pounds of butterfat or more; and that these 13 averaged labor incomes of \$1,932 each, as compared with \$1,014 average labor income for 27 farmers in the same group, whose cows averaged less than 220 pounds of butterfat per year. These improved labor incomes represented the difference between a return over feed costs of \$155 per cow in one case, and \$58 per cow in the other; which meant a difference from milk receipts per cow between \$219 in one case and \$100 in the other. Higher production per cow in this instance, also meant a difference in the amounts of concentrates fed per animal unit, between 3,068 pounds in the better group, and 1,756 pounds per animal in the lower.

Mr. Patterson also presented figures showing that among 53 whole milk shippers in Alberta, only three were average, or higher than average, with respect to the five principle factors affecting labor income. These factors, butterfat yield per cow, crop yield index, cash receipts per man, number of crop acres, and the number of years required for cash receipts to equal the capital invested, by successful management, resulted in these three farms in average labor incomes of \$5,262, compared with an average labor income of \$620 less than nothing, for four farms which were not equal to the average in any one of these factors. Success in even one factor raised labor income to \$1,929 on 11 farms. Excellence in two factors brought labor incomes of \$2,571 to 13 farmers. Three factor success raised labor income to \$3,605; in four factors to \$3,985.

THESE telling figures from actual farm operations give point to the various aspects of the story of successful dairy breeding, feeding and management told by various other convention speakers. Professor J. M. Brown of the University of Manitoba told again, at Regina, of the importance of an abundance of good roughages in the feeding of dairy cattle. The more legumes that can be grown in western Canada, the more economical will be our dairy production. Because the supply of protein is the bugbear of western dairymen, unless legume roughages can be produced in abundance, higher priced concentrates such as linseed oil meal must be purchased. He emphasized the importance of the five minerals essential in dairy feeding, lime, phosphorus, iodine, sodium and chlorine, and exploded once more the fallacy that even the best of pastures will support a high producing milk cow without a grain supplement.

The tragedy of these conventions, if it may be so designated, is that among the thousands of dairy cow owners in the three prairie provinces, who between them own a million and a quarter cows, very few are present; and these are the dairymen who probably need the information and inspiration less than those who do not, or are not able to attend.

The war period, of course, is providing many producers with labor worries and keeping them tied closely at home. Whether it will be possible to maintain the present high rate of production is problematical. Indications are that farmers throughout Canada generally are inclined to reduce their cow holdings, a movement which began early last summer. This tendency has been more marked in the prairie provinces, and especially in Alberta, where the use of dual-purpose cows is perhaps more general, and makes it easier to take advantage of the smaller labor require-



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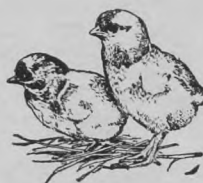
A message from Life Insurance Companies in Canada

LF744

ments of beef cattle. In all three prairie provinces fewer cows are being milked than a few months ago, and particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta more milk is being fed to livestock. Whether this tendency has arisen solely as a result of labor shortage, or whether it is partly a reaction to higher grain prices and higher farm income, is difficult to estimate.

The outlook for dairy prices appears to be somewhat confused. The present situation is abnormal, owing to wartime subsidies in almost every branch of dairying. It would seem probable that the demand for dairy products will continue strong well into the post-war period, and the prospect would seem to justify continued high production, wherever this is possible. On the other hand, unless carefully handled, the adjustment of wartime prices to normal market conditions may come as something of a jolt to many dairymen. Saskatchewan, which is primarily interested in butter production, and Alberta which has a more diversified interest in the continuation of dairy subsidies as recommended by the Dairy Farmers of Canada recently, both supported that organization in its request for a continuation, and even an increase, in the subsidies now being paid. In the face of declining production and at a time when the Dominion-Provincial Conference, held in Ottawa in December, asked for a further 500 million pounds of milk in 1945, the dairy organizations felt, evidently, that only a further monetary inducement will halt the decline and achieve maximum production.

THE Alberta association in particular is looking forward to the postwar competition for quality and lowered costs of production. Continuation of the dairy surveys was suggested, and more research into the control of tuberculosis and Bangs disease is desired. Increased training facilities for buttermakers was represented as an urgent need. Both Saskatchewan and Alberta endorsed the recent action taken by the Dominion government with regard to cheese qual-



ity, and Alberta requested a provincial regulation, making the harmless coloring of rejected cheese milk compulsory. The further development of cow testing, dairy calf clubs and other forms of dairy education were endorsed.

Both the Saskatchewan and Alberta associations evidenced interest in the development of artificial breeding centres. At Regina, J. M. Bowman, organizer of the first artificial breeding association in Canada at Neepawa, Manitoba, reviewed a wealth of experience, and drew many questions from interested listeners. At Calgary, W. H. Mead, Supervisor of this work for the province of Alberta at the Olds School of Agriculture, reviewed the development and operation of the provincial artificial insemination policy since its inauguration about 18 months ago. In addition to the breeding centres at Olds, Alberta, and Neepawa, Manitoba, breeding centres have also been established at Saskatoon and Regina, Saskatchewan. So far the idea is comparatively new to the prairie provinces, and it is difficult to forecast how readily it will catch on.

If there is any one thing that can be said to have come out of the resumption of provincial dairy conventions after a wartime lapse of a year or two, it is evidence of an increased appreciation of the new factors which have entered onto the dairy scene, such as the increased use of evaporated and dried milk, the use of whey for the manufacture of penicillin; and an added appreciation of the older factors such as the importance of quality in milk and cream production, and more economical production through better breeding and feeding. These latter are now, as they always have been and must always be, the aim of the progressive dairy farmer.



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AGRICULTURE--- RUSSIAN STYLE

Continued from page 8

into play. The measure of your civilization is the number of people you can release from producing your own food requirements. In other words, industrial development is largely based on the efficiency of the farmer. Primitive tribes devoted most of their energies to securing their food. The teepee of the Indian was a by-product of the chase. As agriculture in a society increases in efficiency of production a larger and larger proportion of the people are released from food production to make gadgets ranging from cantilever bridges to radio tubes. The Russians, in this writer's opinion, will have to release more than 35 or 40 per cent of their people from the land in order to match our standard of living. Will they be able to do that with the collective system? Not unless a change is made. Perhaps they will combine with it a measure of local industry.

But to get back to the book and the division of labor on the collective. The brigade is the basic unit of labor. It may include from 30 to 60 people. Each brigade has its foreman, also appointed by the board of management, and it is divided into squads for further flexibility. The brigade is given specific tasks. It is assigned to a specified tract of land or to the care of animals, etc., and is responsible for the tools and implements that it uses. One brigade may be responsible for cultivating, seeding and harvesting a specified tract of land; another looks after the dairy herd; another after the sheep or beef cattle, and so on throughout, according to the work assigned to them by the managing board.

Apparently the system does not make an efficient use of the time of the members of the kolkhoz. It was shown that in 1937, the members worked for the collective less than 47 per cent of their working time. For the rest of their time they were engaged on their own holdings, in crafts, flour milling, brick yards and so on.

HOW is a farm worker remunerated for his labor? An intricate system of work day credits has been evolved for work requiring different degrees of skill and intelligence. A work day norm, a conventional unit, is established and varying credits given for the same hours of labor performed. For example, one peasant may receive 12½ work days' credit for a month's work, while another doing a job requiring more skill may get 50 days' credit. A chairman, in addition to his fixed monthly salary, may be credited with from 45 to 90 work day norms monthly. As a further incentive there are bonuses to brigades and squads for producing in excess of their quotas. Individual members are also given bonuses for efficiency. For example, dairy maids receive 15 per cent of excess milk; poultry maids 15 per cent of excess eggs and 50 per cent of excess poultry produced, and so on throughout the list.

In addition to time credits mentioned above, a chairman of a managing board gets a bonus if the collective exceeds its quota, plus another bonus if he has occupied the position more than three years. Altogether he may receive up to three times the income of the ordinary worker.

The scheme is in reality a piece-work system such as prevails in mines and factories where it is called Stakhanovism, a system against which organized labor here and in the United States and Britain is inflexibly opposed. The pay is according to the value of the product of the collective and is in cash and kind. But there are deductions, a system with which western farmers are familiar. As recently as 1937-39 "about 40 per cent of the collectives' income in kind was taken by the government; about 20 per cent deducted for obligatory funds and only about 40 per cent distributed among the members. Of the monetary income, about 55 per cent was distributed among the members." It should be said that the obligatory funds are almost wholly for the benefit of the members.

In addition, however, the member of the kolkhoz has an individual income. He has his allotment, as was mentioned at the beginning of this article. It is not large—only an acre or two. Of course, since a man, his wife and children over 16 years of age are eligible for membership, the allotment of a family may be several times these amounts. On the allotments, the members can produce their garden stuff and keep animals, poultry, sheep, goats, rabbits or bees, within certain specified limits, for their own use or for sale. Feeds, pasturage and transportation are supplied by the collective, for the member gets part of his income in kind. The produce of the allotments is sold by the members on the open market, where the price is largely governed by the good old law of supply and demand. Thousands of markets have been established over Russia where producer and consumer meet to sell and buy direct. One result of this policy, which goes back to Stalin's edict that "every peasant should have a cow," is that over one-half the livestock population of the Soviet Union is privately owned and the product of private allotments is a very large factor in the general economy of the country. The peasant is, therefore, a dual personality. On the one hand he is a petty proprietor and on the other a worker for hire on the collective. The authors state that a process is at work, slower than in the case of factory management, in which the collectives are gradually freeing themselves from outside interference with ordinary farm operations.

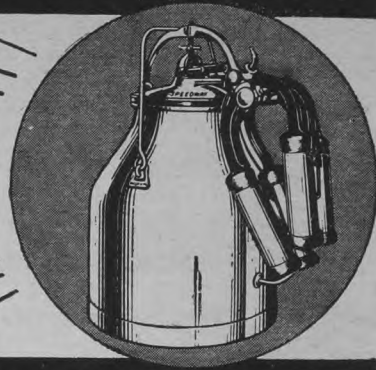
In addition to its connection with these oversight organs, the collective has connections with consumer and sales co-operatives through which it markets part of its production and buys part of its supplies. The collective system, of course, integrates with the industrial system of Russia. Altogether, the Russian economy presents a high degree of organization. In his book, "The Real Soviet Russia," David Dallin estimates the new official and bureaucratic personnel at eleven million, or 14 per cent of the active population and that this 14 per cent of the active population receives 35 per cent of the national income. The workers, comprising 25 per cent of the population get about the same share of the national income, while the peasants get still less.

Seventy per cent of the squad leaders are women. The authors say these women are more conscientious than men, they seem more enthusiastic in competition than men and have achieved records of output of beets, flax, cotton, milk and other products. "Their cultural conditions are still far from those of the peasant women of Denmark or the farm wife of Canada, but

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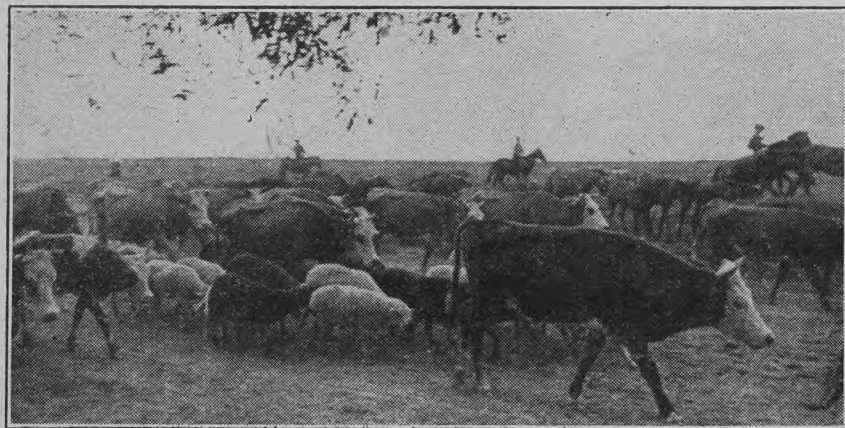
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Acute mastitis responds to local applications to the udder, and doses of Sulfanilamide Lederle and Sulfathiazole Lederle by mouth. Lederle's Tyrothricin Emulsion is injected after the acute stage is over.

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the nurseries, schools, medical aid and the protection of motherhood make their lives considerably easier than formerly."

The younger people are particularly keen in their work. For example, government pressure has had to be exerted to move labor from the farms to work in war factories. Many of them are training themselves to take positions which will put them into the higher income brackets on the collectives. A large number of experts in agricultural practices, livestock production, veterinary work, etc., are employed on the collectives, and many young people are preparing themselves to hold such positions, just as many young people in this country take courses to equip them to hold positions in agricultural services.

One thing is certain, the standard of living of the Russian peasants has greatly improved over anything they knew under the czars. With the return of peace, it will continue to improve, but it has a long way to go yet before the peasant and his family think they are entitled to own their own automobile.

Management in Russian Industry and Agriculture will be mailed postpaid for \$3.75. Address Book Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.

HABACURE...
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The Taming of Bullpound Creek

The runoff was corralled and put to work

By MAJOR ED. RusSENHOLT

IN southern Alberta a broad valley stretches south from the town of Hanna thirty miles to the Red Deer River. Spring runoff surges down this valley, floods the banks of Bullpound Creek—and over the broad valley floor.

In the late years of World War I, \$3.00 wheat sent farm land prices sky-rocketing, crazily. Settlers pushed into this range rolling land. Each spring, floods filled Bullpound Valley with lush growth—promising bumper crops, abundant feed and water for livestock. Myriads of waterfowl nested on the shallow ponds to gladden the settlers' eyes.

As spring merged into summer, the water shrank. Shallow marshes dried. Ponds and sloughs evaporated. The flooded creek dwindled to a trickle; disappeared! Settlers had to drive their cattle to other range. Countless waterfowl broods perished.

Finally, the most determined farmer saw that the Creator had not intended this region to grow wheat. One after another, the pioneer families left. The ruins of their homes are monuments to mistaken hopes which lie buried upon the hills of that region. Lands reverted to the province of Alberta. The problem of how to use them was handed to a Special Areas Board.

How to use this region—that was a problem! Spring after spring, floods promised lush pasture for cattle; invited myriads of ducks to nest. Each summer, drought drove the herds away; killed the waterfowl in countless thousands. The region became a waste of death!

Then, in 1939, a construction outfit appeared in the valley. Across the bed of Bullpound Creek, at a point where the valley narrows, they built an earth dam 600 feet long, 19 feet high; faced with rock. They built spillways, to handle spring floods; provided controls to send determined volumes of water through the dam.

In the spring of 1940, the valley flooded as in other years. Water surged down Bullpound Creek to the Red Deer River; into the South Saskatchewan; and so, to Hudson Bay. The floods subsided; but drought didn't blast the valley, as in former years! The dam held a lake—seven miles long. Lake Coleman!

Lake Coleman, created and controlled by man, is deep and permanent. It guarantees water for livestock; it means life to thousands of waterfowl broods hatched in the surrounding region. It keeps the creek alive, during the driest summers, for miles downstream. Twenty-two ranchers have come back to pasture their cattle all summer along Bullpound Valley—which drought had forced them to forsake. And... this region, which had killed ducks and geese by untold thousands, now produces tre-

mendous crops of these useful waterfowl. Hereby hangs the tale. The dam was built, and the lake created and managed by Ducks Unlimited.

Ducks Unlimited began conservation work in western Canada in April, 1938. Up to 31 December, 1944, they invested \$858,000 cash in this work. This cash was contributed by United States hunters—for one purpose: to produce more ducks. Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities and Canadian citizens, hunters, farmers, teachers, merchants, girls and boys have contributed land, water, and co-operation totaling ten times the cash invested. The purpose of Canadian co-operators is to help produce more ducks, yes—and, far more, to make best use of Canadian resources.

This adventure in voluntary international co-operation has achieved tremendous success—built upon common interests, parallel purposes and basic facts.

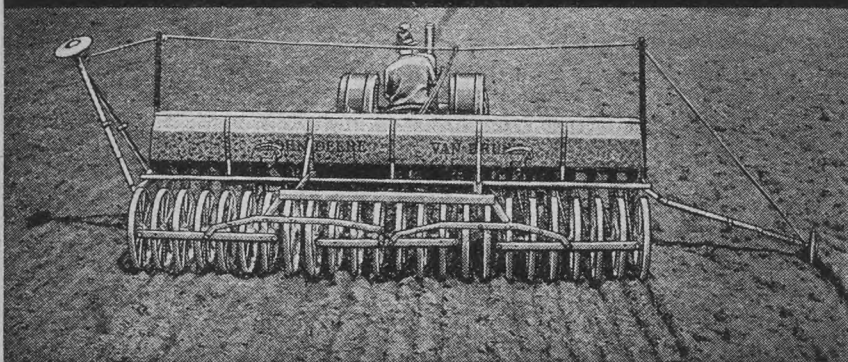
The bulk of North America's ducks hatch around western Canada waters. Disuse and misuse wrecked these waters—decimated ducks. Drought, predators, fire, etc., destroyed 73 per cent of each average waterfowl crop before hunting started! Everything that depends upon our waters, suffered. United States hunters want our waters developed and managed—to produce more ducks. Canadian authorities and citizens want our waters developed and managed—to produce ducks—plus better harvests from fur, fish, livestock, farming, recreation... everything that depends upon water.

The basic fact is: these common interests and parallel purposes can best be served by conservation of water (and related resources) in the Canadian West. United States hunters contribute the cash and Canadians the co-operation—to do just that. The working personnel is entirely Canadian.

Conservation work already done by this co-operative enterprise represents an investment of \$858,000 cash by United States hunters plus land, the water and co-operation up to \$8,500,000 (by Canadians); an actual investment of well over nine million dollars.

Up to 31 December, 1944, 140 Ducks Unlimited conservation projects were launched. These safeguard over 1,200,000 acres from drought. Transient "phantom waters" are rebuilt into permanent lakes. New permanent waters are created, like Lake Coleman. Miles of fire-guards are established; neighborhoods organized to fight prairie, marsh and timber fires; hay crops are improved on managed marshes. The work opens "opportunity unlimited" for reaping wealth from full management of resources... for postwar rebuilding... for building international understanding and goodwill.

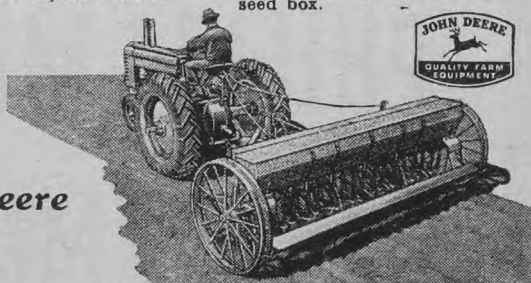
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is loose and light...*



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The changed scene on Bullpound Creek. T. E. Main, of Ducks Unlimited, standing on the same spot before and after the dam was built. Below, now the lake is a duck factory.

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

British Farm Delegates Study Canadian Agricultural Situation

Towards the end of February a delegation of British farmers, members of the National Farmers' Union, arrived in Canada after visits to Australia and New Zealand. Their object is to make preliminary arrangements for meeting in England in October, 1945, all representatives of farmers' organizations from the British Commonwealth and the United States. The idea is that the meeting then to be held, may be preliminary to a wider meeting to be held at some later date, and to be representative of farmers' organizations throughout the world.

Early last year the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, as the result of suggestions from Great Britain, took preliminary steps towards holding in Canada during 1944, such a meeting as is now planned for next October, but it was found impracticable to carry out such plans. The National Farmers' Union however, of Great Britain, which is very anxious to bring about such a meeting, persisted with the idea and as a result the present delegation has been visiting different parts of the British Commonwealth.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has taken in hand the entertainment of the British delegation, and is endeavoring to show them as much of the Canadian agricultural picture as can be seen at this time of year. It is to be regretted of course that it was not possible to time the visit so the delegation could view the Canadian scene during the growing season. There will be little in the blanket of snow which they will see in practically all provinces except British Columbia, to tell them of the amazing quickness with which the picture will change once work on the land commences in the spring. Accustomed as they are to the winter green of England and to their long, slow spring, it will be hard for them to realize the productive capacity of Canadian agriculture. They will have to rely for their proofs on the grain they will find in storage in country and in terminal elevators; in crowded stockyards and in busy packing plants.

The fundamental idea of the present plan of the National Farmers' Union, corresponds of course with the fundamental idea of Canadian farmers in viewing the postwar world. They want to make sure if possible that agriculture does not slip back into the distressful conditions that prevailed for a long time prior to the war. Agriculture in Great Britain as in Canada, has made tremendous response to wartime needs, and the farmers of Great Britain like those in Canada, want to be able to maintain their production under assurances that the prices they get for their products will be satisfactory.

The British farmer of course, recognizes that Great Britain must continue to be a large importer of agricultural products. He hopes however, that the postwar policy of Great Britain will be such as to maintain the largest possible production there, and that importing will be done in such a manner and on such a basis as not to interfere with the financial returns he hopes to get. Various organizations and individuals undertaking to speak on behalf of British farmers, have put forward different plans, most of which have as their basis, government control of agricultural imports, or even governmental purchasing of products that have to be imported. Allocation of quotas to different exporting countries and negotiation of prices between governmental agencies is frequently envisaged. British farmers who have been growing wheat during wartime, at prices much higher than those which have prevailed to farmers in



Taking the sharp edge off winter.

Canada and elsewhere, like growing wheat under such conditions, which they want to have continued. On the other hand some nutritionists in Great Britain want to see the efforts of British farmers diverted from wheat to what are known as "protective" foods such as milk, eggs and vegetables and want to cut down the home production of wheat, because in contrast to some of these foods it can be easily imported. Naturally farmers in western Canada hope that postwar plans for British agriculture will not cut down British imports of wheat.

Canadian farmers of course have a host of problems to think about quite different from those which prevail in Great Britain. This country's agricultural product and most especially wheat, will have to find markets in many other countries. Satisfactory outlets and satisfactory prices will depend upon political and economic conditions prevailing generally in the world. British farmers have to think of prices only in terms of sterling currency. The Canadian farmers' future will be affected by the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in relation to many different currencies in the world. Machinery for marketing their product is a comparatively minor problem for British farmers and so also is the price problem, for there is only one government to consider in setting domestic prices. The Canadian farmer has to think of machinery by which his product can be disposed of in many countries, and if prices are to be set by government negotiation just how those negotiations can be carried out between the Government of Canada and other governments in the world.

The conference planned for next October cannot be expected to produce final solutions of various problems. But it can accomplish much by making farmers of the various participating countries familiar with the problems which confront farmers elsewhere.

Barley Demands in U.S. and in Eastern Canada

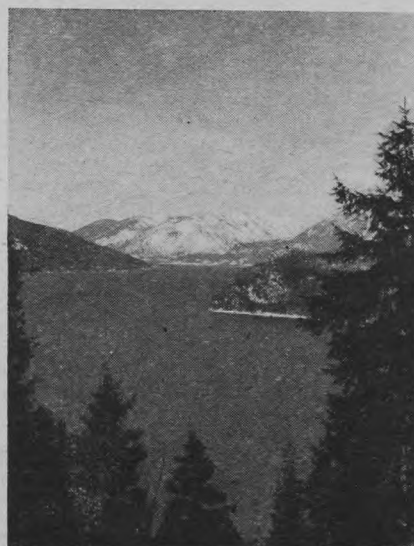
The problem of feed barley supplies for eastern Canada was revived again during the past few weeks by the Feeds Administrator for Canada. Once again he proposed, as was proposed last fall, to prohibit the special binning for export to the United States for lower grades of barley, in order to increase the supplies going into the eastern feed market. Once again the proposal was dropped after numerous objections had been heard.

Curiosity is sometimes expressed as to the reason that maltsters in the United States are glad to buy barley of grades which would not be accepted by Canadian maltsters. The reason does not lie in the willingness on the part of brewers or distillers of whiskey in the United

States to use an inferior product. There is however, an outlet for a good deal of low grade malt in the production of industrial alcohol in the United States. Alcohol can be distilled directly from corn without any assistance from malt. When however, wheat is used for the production of industrial alcohol the standard process in use calls for a certain percentage of malt as a starter for the fermentation process. It is the large production of industrial alcohol which has so greatly increased the demand in the United States for Canadian barley for malting, and maltsters have found it practicable to use lower grades of Canadian barley (provided always that they consist of malting varieties) for the purpose.

It does not appear that there is an actual scarcity of barley in eastern Canada to be used for feeding hogs. There is however a suggestion that such a scarcity might develop later in the year, and particularly if early prospects for this year's feed crops do not seem to be good. Under those circumstances eastern feeders might be more anxious to buy grain from western Canada, while at the same time western farmers might be more reluctant to sell barley which perhaps they would later find to be needed in their own feeding operations.

No doubt the principal is generally accepted that Canada's program for producing meat for Great Britain must be carried out, and if, in order to do so, it is necessary to prevent Canadian grain from going to the United States, such a step is inevitable. To the extent however that barley can possibly be spared by Canada, it is advantageous both to the western farmer and to the country as a whole, to send across the line as large supplies as possible in order to take advantage of the high prices prevailing there.



Winter's hoary mountain.

Price Guarantees for 1945 Grain Crops

Probably by the time this page is read the government will have announced the minimum prices to be guaranteed for crops of 1945 production. The most important changes, if any changes are to be made from price guarantees last year, is likely to be in connection with flax. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has recommended to the government that the basic price for flax be increased to \$3.25 per bushel. A similar recommendation has been made by the National Flax Committee, although the latter body suggested as a possible alternative to the increase, a bonus for every acre seeded to flax.

These recommendations are based on the assumption that the national needs for flax can only be met by increasing, or at least maintaining the flax acreage seeded last year, something not likely to be accomplished without an increased incentive to farmers for seeding. Whether the government accedes to these proposals or not will doubtless depend upon the view that is taken on prospective needs for oils, and the possibility of meeting requirements.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has recommended to the government that the minimum guaranteed price basis for wheat, as established by the Wheat Board initial payment, be continued for 1945 and 1946 at not less than \$1.25 per bushel. It has also recommended the handling of oats and barley by The Canadian Wheat Board with initial payments at the present ceiling price plus equalization fee payments. Neither the government nor the Wheat Board in the past has been anxious for that body to assume the additional responsibilities which would be involved in the handling of oats and barley, although of course the Wheat Board has had to assume wide responsibilities in regulating shipments of such grain and in setting the equalization fee payments for export permits to the United States. As was pointed out on this page recently, while the regular grain trade has been able to handle shipments of oats and barley to eastern Canada and to the United States, very serious difficulties would be encountered under present conditions in handling any large exports of oats and barley overseas, except through Wheat Board channels. If a change is made it will doubtless be because the government sees the possibility of some such movement.

One price problem that has yet to be solved is the basis on which the government may buy from The Canadian Wheat Board, additional quantities of wheat required for governmental purposes. It will be recalled that on September 27, 1943, the government took over both from the Wheat Board and from the regular grain trade, all stocks of wheat in Canada at that time. Out of such stocks the government has provided wheat shipped to Great Britain as well as to certain other Allied countries, and also all wheat used in Canada. By this time those stocks of wheat are either completely or almost entirely used up and the government will have to obtain from the Wheat Board, as long as wheat is furnished to Allied countries under the Mutual Aid Plan, additional stocks. Whether such stocks should be paid for on a basis of \$1.25 or at some higher figure, will have a bearing on the amount that can be ultimately distributed on Wheat Board participation certificates for 1943 and 1944. For a time the Wheat Board was able to sell large quantities of wheat, mostly to the United States and to a small extent to other countries, on a price basis ranging from \$1.40 to \$1.50 for No. 1 Northern. Now that the U.S. is no longer buying Canadian wheat, extent of such sales has been limited, but for those that have been made the price basis has lately been in the neighborhood of \$1.50.

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BAKE ANYTIME**

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Here's a biscuit mixture you can make quickly, store in the refrigerator and use as needed for hot biscuits, casserole toppings, meat rolls and desserts.

THE BASIC MIXTURE

6 cups all-purpose flour
1½ teaspoons Cow Brand Baking Soda
1½ teaspoons salt
¾ cup shortening

1. Sift, then measure flour. Sift three times with salt and Baking Soda.
2. Cut shortening into dry ingredients to fairly fine mixture.
3. Store in tightly covered container in refrigerator.

WHEN READY TO USE

To a portion of the dry mixture add enough sour milk or buttermilk to make a soft dough — about ¾ cup sour milk to 2½ cups of mixture.

A substitute for sour milk or buttermilk can be made by placing 1 tablespoon of lemon juice or vinegar in a standard measuring cup and filling to ¾ cup mark with sweet milk.

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BAKING
SODA**

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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Pies for a Good Cause

A pie social and dance held recently in the Beaver Hall increased the funds to provide parcels for our boys overseas by \$37. The ladies who donated the pies for the occasion are duly thanked, and also Ben Richardson, our genial auctioneer who sold the pies to the highest bidder.—Beaver, Man.

Local Red Cross Elects Officers

Harold S. Cox, local Clive merchant, was elected president of the Clive branch of the Red Cross Society.

Other officers elected were: Honorary president, J. N. Martin; vice-president, J. McLean; secretary, A. J. D. Milton; knitting convener, Mrs. C. Coote.

Sewing secretary, Mrs. T. Brereton; assistant, Mrs. J. McLean; quilting convener, Mrs. O. Wagner; tea room convener, Mrs. K. McLeod; assistant, Mrs. E. E. Allen.

The following cash donations from outside groups were received during the year: Sargent group, \$10; Birch Lake club, \$5.00; Tees Soldiers Club, \$25; Eclipse Ladies Aid, \$20; Red Deer Kinsmen's Club Stock Sale, \$50.

Net cash receipts for the year totalled over \$1,400, and work completed during the year included 742 pieces of hospital supplies, 191 pieces of civilian goods, and 172 pieces of knitted goods, including 56 sweaters. Tea room receipts amounted to \$572.—Clive, Alberta.

Old Timer Passes

John Alexander Kitson, pioneer resident of Riding Mountain, passed away recently. He was in his eighty-seventh year.

Mr. Kitson was noted for his great variety of gladioli which he grew each year. His plot of over 2,000 bulbs covered nearly one-quarter of an acre. He took many prizes for his flowers and also sold many dollars worth for the Red Cross.—Riding Mountain, Man.

Retires as Manager

W. A. Collier has retired as manager of the Wilson Scott store and the business has been purchased by John Foley, of Willowbunch. Mr. Collier opened the store in 1927 and has operated it almost continuously since that time and has acted also as paymaster for U.G.G. Ltd.—Hartree, Sask.

S.-L. Francis Returns to U.G.G.

Squadron Leader Harry Francis, who has been in the R.C.A.F. for the past four years, recently returned to Canada from service in England and France. His many friends, customers and agents of the United Grain Growers Ltd. will be glad to know that he has resumed his work with the Company in the Calgary office. Except for the period during which he was on active service with the airforce, Harry has been with the Company continuously since 1920.—Calgary, Alberta.

Cigarettes for Boys Overseas

The Ladies Aid Society of the Parish Hall at Oakburn have been holding a whist drive every two weeks during the fall and winter season. The proceeds are used for the purchase of cigarettes for boys overseas. By the time winter is over they expect to have collected a substantial amount for cigarettes which will be sent out to cheer up our soldier boys.—Oakburn, Man.

Good Work for Red Cross

At the annual meeting of the Gunton Red Cross Society Frank Cockerill was elected president and all other officers were re-elected. Total receipts for the year were \$819.89. Amount sent to headquarters \$700, expenses \$115.14, leaving \$4.75 cash on hand at December 31, 1944.

The Women's War Work Committee completed 64 articles of knitting and 192 of sewing.—Gunton, Man.

On Active Hospital Service

The feature of interest on the film shown by the National Film Board was the presence in the picture of Nurse Merle Kerr, sister of Carson Kerr, well-known farmer of this district. Nurse Kerr was shown on duty in hospital where she was posted overseas. The film gave a clear picture of the wonderful care our boys are receiving when in need of medical attention on battlefield, hospital and convalescence.—Dumas, Sask.

Easter Boxes for Boys Overseas

The Box Social and Dance put on by the War Service Club was a grand success considering the weather and bad roads. The proceeds amounted to \$71.95; the balance after paying expenses will be used to send Easter boxes to the boys overseas. It is everybody's hope and prayer these will be the last boxes it will be necessary to send overseas.—Findlater, Sask.

A Successful Red Cross Sale

A very successful Red Cross auction sale held here brought a total of \$606.25. Amongst the articles for sale was a silk slip which brought \$40 and two silk vanity sets which brought \$19 and \$10. These three articles were made from a silk parachute brought back from France, by an airman who parachuted to safety and made his escape through nearly 300 miles of Nazi occupied territory. To finish off the sale two Barred Rock Cockerels were sold and resold until a total of \$89 was reached and they were taken to their new homes—proud as peacocks no doubt!—Isabella, Man.

Entertain Returned Boys

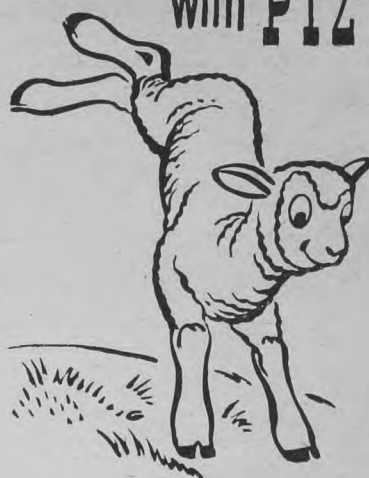
Mr. and Mrs. V. Pielt have been warmly commended for their generous gesture in giving a banquet in honor of returned servicemen of Newdale district. Those present were FO. Milton Blackwood, FO. Bill Lawrence, FO. Tommy Waddell, FO. Gordon Waddell and Sgt. Bruce Kippen. H. S. Rungay was toastmaster. F. Mein represented the veterans of the last war. Vern Pielt presided as host. Also present were Mr. Pielt's nephew, Sgt. Harold Chisholm, of Beulah, and Sgt. Frank Marshall.

A few of the articles shipped by the Red Cross to headquarters include: six sleeping bags, ten diapers, three men's sweaters, 2 pairs gloves, 2 pairs socks, 3 pairs stockings, 3 pairs knickers, 7 children's sweaters, girl's coat, 2 blouses; donations—pyjamas, 2 pairs booties.—Newdale, Man.

Local Red Cross Has Busy Year

Members of the Underhill Red Cross branch held 14 meetings during 1944 with an average attendance of 11 members. Articles completed were as follows: sewing, 142 articles; knitting, 42 articles; quilts, eight completed, three tops pieced for further completion. One quilt also quilted for one of the members. During the year 14 donors went to the Deloraine Blood Clinic. The Home Nursing Course with Mrs. A. Moffatt, of Hartney, in charge, enrolled 16 members of whom ten completed their examinations. In appreciation of her efforts, the members presented Mrs. Moffatt with a coffee table. The secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Harlton reports that money raised during the year amounted to \$298.09 of which \$287.70 was distributed to various Red Cross projects, leaving a balance on hand of \$10.39. Officers were re-elected for another year at the annual meeting.—Underhill, Man.

Get ready for spring
with PTZ*



Don't send sheep to pasture carrying a load of roundworms. First thing they'll do is contaminate the pasture and make it just that much harder to keep worms under control during the grazing season.

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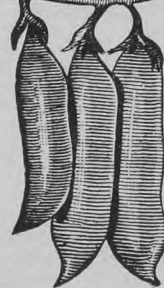
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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Local U.G.G. Chairman Passes

The passing of Charles Wesley Folk, a pioneer of the Carmangay district, removes a well-known figure in our community life. Besides his church and other affiliations, Mr. Folk was one of the first to start the U.G.G. local of which he was chairman at the time of his death.—*Carmangay, Man.*

Farewell to Public-Spirited Citizens

At a farewell party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Leavens, Hong Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hodgson the guests of honor were presented with flowers, the ladies receiving corsages and the men buttonholes. The presentation of a club bag was made to Leo and an envelope with enclosure to Mrs. Leavens on behalf of the community, the Village and the Fat Stock Show Members. Hong Lee received an envelope with enclosure as a token of esteem from the district, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson were the recipients of tokens from the Horse Club, Poultry Pool, the Red Cross and the Women's Institute, in which organizations they had taken an active part.—*Foxwarren, Man.*

Bingo, Dancing, Curling for Good Cause

At a whist drive, bingo and dance sponsored by the local Red Cross unit approximately \$100 was realized for the good cause.—*Salcoats, Sask.*

Pioneer Passes

Richard H. Keay, a pioneer of the Dropmore district recently passed away. "Dick," as he was known to all, was born on August 6, 1873, at Copenhurst, Cheshire, England, and came to Canada in 1892, settling first in the Millwood district. In 1898 he moved to Rockdale where he resided until 1936, when he moved to The Pas where he was employed by the Public Works Department of Manitoba. In his younger days he was a well-known soccer football player having played for the famous big league Preston North End Club before coming to Canada. A son, Harold, is serving with the Canadian forces overseas. —*Dropmore, Man.*

Awarded M.C.

Word has been received by John P. Lawrie, M.L.A., and Mrs. Lawrie, of Brookdale, Man., that their son, Lt. Angus Campbell Lawrie, has been awarded the Military Cross for bravery in action in Holland. Lt. Lawrie, who enlisted in 1940 with the Winnipeg Rifles, went overseas in 1941, returning to Canada in 1942 and serving as Sgt. Instructor with the Winnipeg Light Infantry. He was commissioned in June, 1943, and went overseas again in August, 1944.—*Brookdale, Man.*

New Locker Plant Opened

The new Locker Plant has been formally opened and experts have been busy installing the new machinery. Miss Frances McKay, director of Women's Work for the Province of Manitoba gave a lecture to the ladies of the district on "Choosing and handling goods for the quick freeze and locker storage." An invitation was extended to all to visit the plant and hear the work explained in detail.—*Russell, Man.*

M.F.A. Local Meeting

At a recent meeting of the Strathclair local of the M.F.A. several items of interest to farmers were taken up including the scheme for rural electrification. The Manitoba Power Commission placed before the meeting a detailed plan for placing electric power and light obtainable to all farmers. It was explained that the Commission would bring the power to the farmer's yard free of cost to the farmer and would give further aid if necessary. Strathclair Municipality is among the first to be considered in the program, of the province.—*Strathclair, Man.*

Red Cross Well Supported

At the annual meeting of the Vista Red Cross society it was reported that the sum of \$1,057.97 had been raised during the year, \$800 of which was sent to headquarters. From the balance on hand of \$192.56 a further sum of \$150 was forwarded to head office. The following are the officers for the coming year: President, A. MacPhail; secretary, A. Ford; vice-president, Mrs. T. Miller; treasurer, W. Miller. All the members of the Women's Auxiliary were returned to office. The objective for the coming Red Cross drive has been set at \$600.

The Fun Fair held in the hall and sponsored by the teacher and the Vista high school pupils was a huge success. The different stalls were well patronized by a large crowd of merry-makers. The fair was followed by a dance from which the Soldiers Aid will benefit by \$120.—*Vista, Man.*

Raise Over \$1,600 for Red Cross Work

The Kelloe Red Cross Society reports an excellent year's work, the financial results reflect great credit on all those who took part. Following is the detailed report: 1944 campaign and membership, \$801.79; dances and concerts, \$440.35; lunches at meetings, \$21.35; mystery box, \$16.80; lunches at auction sales and bonspiel, \$272.71; salvage, \$18.58; donations, \$26.85; small items not listed above, \$23.85; total, \$1,622.28.

In addition to the above the following special activities were successfully carried out: money raised for sending parcels to boys overseas, \$175.85; work sent to headquarters, 32 quilts and 14 blankets; 472 sewn articles; 97 knitted articles.—*Kelloe, Manitoba.*

Red Cross Rummage Sale

At a recent social evening and rummage sale at which everything was donated and then sold by auction the local Red Cross raised the sum of \$21.90. This was all clear profit.—*Cromer, Man.*

Celebrate 50th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. B. Brock Graham, of Neepawa recently celebrated their 50th anniversary. Married at Neepawa, February 16, 1895, by Rev. John Leach, they have resided there ever since. Mr. Graham came to Manitoba in 1879, and Mrs. Graham, the former Rowena Mary McNaughton of La Chute, Quebec, came to Manitoba in 1891. They have seven children and 13 grandchildren. One son, Sqd.-Ldr. Joe Graham, is stationed in Cairo, Clarence of Arborfield and Adne of Westbourne are U.G.G. agents.—*Neepawa, Manitoba.*



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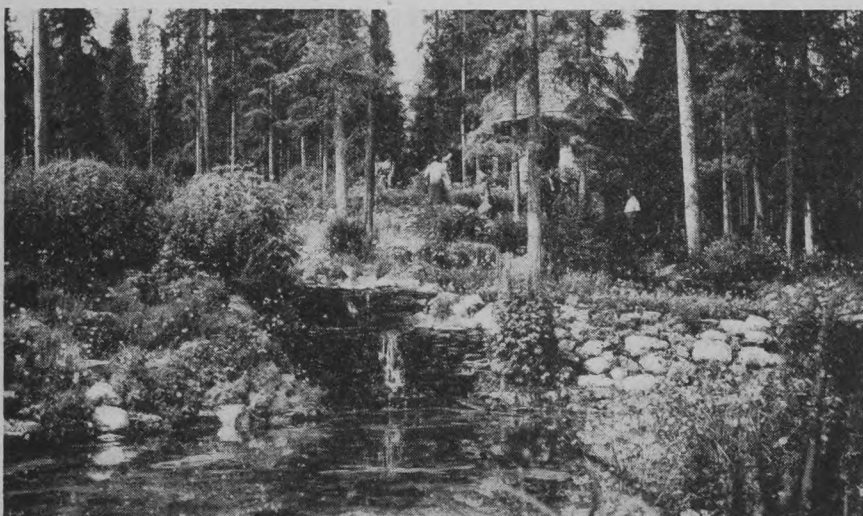
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[R.C.B. Photo.]

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If you have a good brooder house and brooder stove, there are many advantages in ordering your chicks for MARCH delivery:

- Your pullets will be laying by September when market is good.
- Your cockerels will be fully developed and ready for market early and will bring the highest prices.
- During the rush of your spring work, chicks will then be 6 to 8 weeks old and will not demand so much attention.
- Your chicks will grow and develop better because they receive the benefit of the green range for the full length of the spring.

"Early" Chicks Are Better Bred and Hatched to Bring You Profit

Due to heavy demand for "EARLY" Chicks we are now booked on all breeds between March 20th and May 20th, and are unable to accept orders for delivery between these dates. However, we can still take orders for most breeds for delivery between March 1st and March 20th, and for delivery after May 20th.

Prices per 100 for delivery:

	Up to Mar. 20	After May 20
W. Leghorns	14.25 28.50	13.25 26.50
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N. Hamps.	15.25 25.00	14.25 23.00
L. Sussex	18.50 29.50	17.50 27.50

We guarantee 100% live arrival on all orders, and 96% accuracy on pullet chick orders.

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DON'T SPREAD YOUR CHICK DOLLARS too thin. Quality chicks mean much to your success as a poultryman. Good chicks from well bred healthy stock have a better chance to live—and grow—and lay—and they are more responsive to good management and care. Don't therefore spread your chick dollars too thin. Buy quality instead of quantity in the chicks you start. Send for catalog and early discount sheet for March delivery.

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SOLLY CHICKS

It pays to get better stock direct from this noted poultry breeding plant.

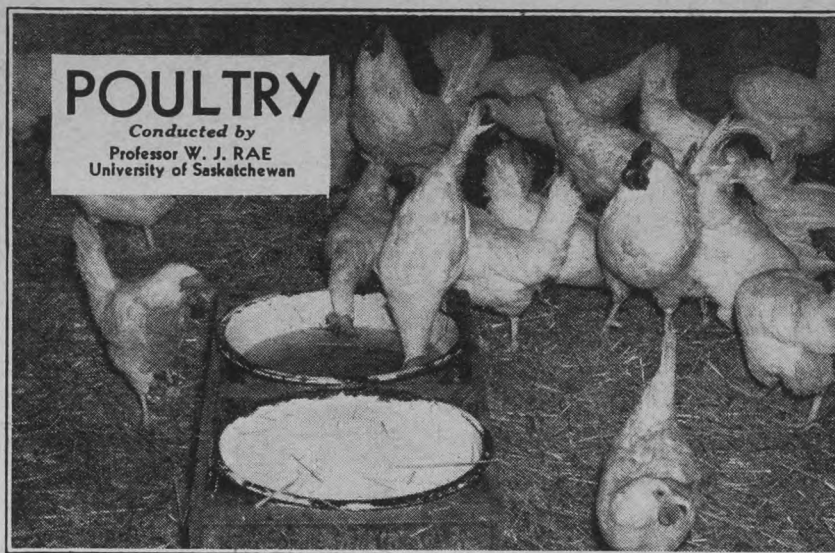
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POULTRY

Conducted by
Professor W. J. RAE
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Balanced feeding and careful management will cut the cost of winter egg production.

The Cost of a Dozen Eggs

THERE are many items which enter into the cost of producing eggs. Some of these might be listed as (1) cost of feed, (2) size of flock, (3) egg production per hen, (4) ratio of pullets to hens, (5) mortality, (6) rent of land, (7) interest and depreciation on investment, and (8) labor. Only a few of the factors can be discussed in this article.

Costs in Alberta

THE cost of feed is one of the largest single items of expense chargeable to the poultry flock. It has been found that, on some farms, a dozen eggs can be produced with an average of five or six pounds of feed, while on other farms, it requires as much as nine pounds of feed. Flocks with low production require more feed to produce a dozen eggs than flocks which have higher production. The Commercial Feeders Co-operative Limited of Alberta recently released some interesting figures on this point:

Type of farm	Av. prod. per hen	Feed cost per doz.
(a) Where grain only is fed	86 eggs	20½c
(b) Where grain and concentrate are fed	133 eggs	16c
(c) Commercial farms	161 eggs	15¼c

Manitoba Costs

IN 1943, the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, estimated the cost of producing eggs on 17 Illustration Farms in Manitoba. These flocks averaged less than 100 hens per flock. The average production was 146 eggs per hen and the average mortality was 14.5 per cent. The cost of rearing a pullet to laying age was 73.8 cents including labor. A 10 per cent charge was made on buildings and equipment to cover interest and depreciation and repairs. A record was kept of the feed consumed throughout the laying year, and labor was charged at the rate of 38 cents per hour. At the end of the year, a credit was allowed for the surviving hens which were marketed. The total cost per dozen eggs produced on these farms was 24.45 cents. When labor costs were omitted, the cost was reduced to 13.95 cents per dozen.

Saskatchewan Costs

IN Saskatchewan, a recent survey of egg cost (excluding labor) made by the poultry department of the university was summarized into the following table:

		Cost per dozen
Production per bird	96	31.1c
Production per bird	120	24.9c
Production per bird	144	20.4c
Production per bird	180	16.6c
Production per bird	216	13.8c

Costs in British Columbia

LAST year, a survey of egg costs was conducted in British Columbia by the University of British Columbia. It was found that 86 per cent of the gross income from the poultry flock was obtained from the sale of eggs. Most of the farms surveyed were of small acreages and the size of flock varied from 211 to 2,747 birds. Their figures reveal that, while feed was an important item of cost, the variation in returns was greatly affected by management. The average cost of a dozen eggs was found to be 21.5 cents, excluding the operator's labor. The average cost of the five highest-income flocks was 16.57 cents per dozen, and 25.19 cents for the five lowest-income flocks. The poultrymen operating these farms had the same markets for their eggs and feed prices were much the same. Bearing this in mind, it is interesting to note that, in one group, the labor income was \$3.58 per bird, and for the other only 99 cents per bird.

The present indications are that the cost of feed per pound or per bushel will remain about the same from month to month, and that egg prices will remain at or near the same level as last year. This being a reasonable assumption, it is suggested that profits might be increased in four important ways: (1) Buy or hatch early chicks only. (2) Keep the young stock growing rapidly all summer. (3) Aim to produce more A grade eggs. (4) Keep the hens laying during August and September.

SOME ITEMS AFFECTING EGG COSTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Capital Expense:	
1—12x12 brooder house, approx. cost	\$100.00
1—Coal-burning brooder, approx. cost	15.00
1—Laying house 20x20, approx. cost	300.00
Chick Purchase and Growing:	
Purchase price 250 April chicks	\$37.80
Chick Starter Mash—500 lbs. @ \$3.10	15.50
Coal—500 pounds @ \$7.00 per ton	1.75
Depreciation and interest on brooding equipment, 10 per cent	11.50
Growing Mash—3,500 pounds @ 2.25	78.75
Whole Grain—3,500 pounds @ \$1.50	52.50
Miscellaneous costs	10.00
	\$207.80
Feeding 100 Pullets One Year:	
Mash—4,500 pounds @ \$2.50	\$112.50
Grain—4,500 pounds @ \$1.50	67.50
Interest and Depreciation on House, 10 per cent	30.00
Miscellaneous costs	25.00
	\$235.00
Total cost	\$442.80
Deduct sale of market stock allowing 10 per cent brooder mortality and 10 per cent laying hen mortality:	
Sale of 112 cockerels each 6 pounds @ 18c	\$120.96
Sale of 12 cull pullets @ 50c	6.00
Sale of 90 hens end of season @ 75c	67.50
	\$194.46
Net cost of producing Eggs	\$248.34



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Cockerels, per 100		
Leghorns, \$3.00	Heavy Breeds, \$8.00	

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OVERNIGHT GUEST

Continued from page 11

soundlessly, and grinned with delight at Tope's shrewd guess so incredibly confirmed.

"Nonsense!" Tope said curtly. "You mean to say he told you to kill him?"
"No sir, just to hit him," Kell urged, almost pleadingly. "Hit him over the head. He told me to hit him and leave him."

He stopped suddenly, and Tope prompted: "Go on! Go on!" And when Kell was silent, Tope said harshly: "Come, Kell! You hit Mr. Holdom because he told you to. What's the rest of it?"

But Kell, a new strength in him now, put on a mask of courtesy, of incredulous surprise.

"I sir?" he said. "I don't know what you mean sir. Mr. Holdom hurt? Not badly, I hope, sir?"

Tope grinned, and he looked at Adam Bruce. "This man's too much for me, Adam," he said. "I guess he could help us if he wanted to. I judge he doesn't know that Mrs. Kell really spent last week-end . . ."

Kell said furiously: "Keep your tongues off her!"

Tope whirled on him. Having goaded Kell to anger, he was about to press his advantage; but he saw in Kell's eye an insane fury which checked him. It was not fear that restrained him, but rather a reluctant consideration for this harried man, and something like sympathy.

He said straightforwardly: "Sorry, Kell! But I'm acting for the law in this matter; and Mr. Bruce here represents the Federal Government, Department of Justice. I suppose you know that you're involved in a serious affair. Kidnapping is serious, Kell. And so is murder. I won't press you; but if you told us a little more, it might help in straightening things out, and—in finding your wife!"

Kell stood grimly silent, twitching and shaking.

"Someone," Tope urged, "telephoned the Ridgcomb police that the coupé had been stolen—telephoned from New York. You didn't do that, did you? You weren't in New York Saturday morning, were you?"

"No sir," said Kell.

Then they all heard a car on the drive, and Tope spoke to Adam. "That may be Mat," he said; and to Kell, while Bruce turned toward the door: "This is Mr. Cumberland, the district attorney, Kell. I'm afraid he'll lock you up." He added: "If we get any trace of Mrs. Kell, I'll let you know."

THEN Cumberland came in, Mrs. Tope beside him. Adam admitted them both, shut the door.

Tope made explanations—summed up Kell's statements—and silences. Mrs. Tope spoke quickly.

"Inspector," she suggested, "Kell would know Mr. Ledforge if he saw him." Tope's eyes quickened. "That's right," he agreed. He chuckled. "Ma'am, I never thought of that. Of course he would." He spoke to Cumberland, eagerly. "Let's get up there—let Kell see him, see if he knows him."

A moment later they were all in Cumberland's car, and soon they turned into the byway that led to Amasa Dewain's farm. The ambulance of Will Banion, the undertaker, was backed up to the kitchen door; a laden stretcher was just being wheeled out of the kitchen as they arrived. Amasa Dewain, heavy, ponderous, silent, stood in the light doorway.

They approached the stretcher; and Cumberland said to the undertaker: "Will, let this man see him!"

A sheet was turned back; an electric torch threw its beam on the dead man's white face. Tope and Adam thrust Kell forward.

"Look at him, Kell," Tope directed.

And Kell—though they could feel the muscles in his arms contract—looked steadily enough upon the dead man.

"That Mr. Ledforge?" Tope demanded.

Kell shook his head. In the waiting silence his hoarse tones were clear.

"No sir," he said sullenly. . . .

When Will Banion heard Tope speak Ledforge's name, he pressed nearer, incredulous, astonished. He cried:

"Ledforge? The Utilities man?"

Mat Cumberland started to speak; but Tope interrupted him. "You're Will Banion?" he asked crisply.

"Yes."

"Well, I want you to forget what you've heard," Tope sternly directed. "This isn't Ledforge. You heard Kell say so. Now get along to town. Doctor Medford here?"

"He's gone ahead, going to meet me at my place," Banion said meekly, and turned to his task. When the ambulance was gone, Tope spoke to Cumberland. "Heard from young Dane?" he asked.

"Yes, he telephoned awhile ago that Holdom can make the trip tomorrow. They'll be here by noon."

Tope nodded, and he spoke to Cumberland. "You'll want to lock Kell up, of course. Drop Mrs. Tope and me at the Mill, and then you can take him along to town."

Back at the Mill, they found Ned Quill talking at the door with Bee Dewain. The trooper reported to Tope: "Well sir, I've been up at the quarry. Got some wreckers on the job. They say they can get the car out of there tomorrow morning."

Tope nodded, and he said: "Quill, this man is Kell, Holdom's chauffeur."

"Sure, I know him," Ned agreed.

"We caught him in Faraway awhile ago," Tope explained. "He probably came in the limousine, left it around near here somewhere. See if you can find it."

"O.K.!" Quill assented.

The district attorney suggested, almost regretfully. "You know, Tope, if this had been Ledforge, we could find plenty of people around that might have had a grudge against him. Most of us put money into his securities. Amasa Dewain, for one."

"Whoever killed this man, it wasn't anyone around here, Mat," Tope said shortly.

"How do you know?"

"Because someone from outside is checking up on it. I told you there were two men here Monday night trying to trace the car—Whitlock, and Beal. They slipped away early. I'd like to talk to them; but there's no telling where they are now!"

Bee Dewain said triumphantly: "Oh, yes, there is, Inspector! They're here—came back a few minutes ago. Mrs. Priddy's giving them supper right now!"

Without a word Tope swung sharply into the Mill, into the dining-room. Adam and Cumberland followed him; and the two men at the table there looked up. Then Whitlock rose.

"Hello, Tope," he said.

Tope stared at him. "I knew I'd seen you somewhere. Where?"

The other hesitated. "Are you on this thing, Inspector?"

Tope suddenly nodded as though remembering. "You're from a private agency?" he guessed.

Whitlock said reluctantly: "Well, yes."

"What are you after?"

Whitlock, wary as a dog in a strange yard, looked at the others here, doubt and caution in his eyes. The inspector said insistently: "Whitlock, this gentleman is Mat Cumberland, the district attorney. You'll have to play ball with us." And he added: "You were here Monday night, tracing a stolen car—or so you said. Why did you come back?"

"We heard that a dead man had been found here."

"What of it?" Whitlock was silent. "Who put you on this?" The detective said nothing. "What's your outfit? Hutchins? Or Myers?"

"Myers agency," Whitlock admitted. "You boys stay here tonight," Tope said curtly.

"You're taking a high hand," Whitlock protested. "Where do you rate, anyway?"

But Adam Bruce said quietly: "I'm from the Department of Justice. I back Tope; and so does District Attorney Cumberland, if you want to argue!"

"Oh, all right," Whitlock grudgingly agreed. "I guess you carry too many guns, Tope. We'll play!"

Bee Dewain said, "I'll show you a cabin, gentlemen!" and they followed her away.

Tope, as soon as they were gone,

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G.6a

turned in haste toward the telephone, which was in a closet under the stairs. They heard his voice, muffled, as he put in the call.

A little later he emerged, his eyes shining; but he only said, speaking to the district attorney: "Well, Mat, that's about all we can do tonight. You'd better take Kell along to town." Then he turned to Ned Quill, and without any apologies to the others, drew Ned aside.

"Son," he asked the trooper, "do you know Sally Tennant—the daughter of Holdom's gardener?"

"Sure," Quill returned. He grinned. "Mighty pretty girl."

The old man nodded. "All right. Quill, go see this Tennant girl—tonight or in the morning. Her father said she was in love with Bob Flint, Holdom's pilot. Ask her when she saw him last, anything else she'll tell you."

"Oke!" Ned agreed.

Tope turned back toward the others. "Mat," he said to Cumberland, "don't forget to have Doctor Medford check on gas in the dead man's lung's and whether he was drugged. Now good night. I'll meet you at the quarry in the morning."

Cumberland assented heavily, and turned toward the car. When they were gone, Tope mopped his brow and sighed and turned to Mrs. Tope. "I had to get rid of Mat," he said. "Having him around is like pushing a piano. He's—slow, heavy! Now I can get busy!"

The phone rang, and Adam went in to answer it. Mrs. Tope asked solicitously: "Must you do anything more tonight? You're so tired!"

"I'll rest tomorrow night," he promised, and he said with a chuckle: "Yes ma'am, tomorrow night I aim to sleep about twenty-four hours without winking. You go along."

But before she could go, Adam returned from the telephone, and Bee came back from showing Whitlock and Beal their cabin. "They're all tucked in like good little boys," she reported; and her eyes were twinkling. "So meek and mild! I loved the way you squelched them!"

Tope chuckled; and then he asked: "Miss Dewain, do you know anything about a lodge back in the hills somewhere? Ledforge's place?"

"Oh, yes," she said quickly. "Why?"

"Mr. Eberly's there," Tope explained. She uttered an exclamation at once of relief and of surprise; and Tope asked: "Adam, you know where it is?"

Adam shook his head.

"Miss Dewain, you tell him," Tope requested. "I want to see Mr. Eberly." And he added: "You might give me that letter to him from Mr. Ledforge. I'll give it to him."

Bee did so, readily enough. "How do you know he's there?" she asked; and Tope said:

"Kell told us." And he added, his tone all reassurance: "Now that you've tucked Whitlock and Beal in bed, do as much for Mrs. Tope, will you?" He looked at Mrs. Tope. "Unless you want to sleep in the Mill, my dear?"

"No, I prefer my own bed," Mrs. Tope decided.

So she and Bee departed, and Tope and Bruce were left alone. Tope mopped his brow, and he asked:

"Sleepy, Adam?"

Bruce chuckled. "Well, I wouldn't say so!" He added: "That phone call was for me, from New York, Inspector. They raised the plane, Sunday, but it's so badly wrecked they can't tell what happened."

"All right," Tope said. "Now come along."



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Adam hazarded: "Up to see Mr. Eberly?"

Tope smiled. "Well, yes. But first we'll get these two detectives, take them along."

"What for?"

"To introduce me to their client."

Bruce asked sharply: "Client? . . . Eberly?"

And Tope said, his eyes sober: "No, Adam! Miss Ledforge."

MRS. TOPE woke in the first grey of dawn, and looked across the cabin, expecting to see the inspector there abed. But the bed was untouched; and she thought how weary he would be after a sleepless night, and lay awhile wakeful, waiting for the sound of the car. But it did not come; and at length—the sun had not yet risen—she rose and dressed quietly, and went out of doors.

Now a car did come along the road, with three or four men in it; a moment later it turned in at the drive, stopped beside the Mill, and its passengers tumbled out. They had not yet seen Mrs. Tope when Earl Priddy came out of the kitchen door, and they swarmed about him instantly. Mrs. Tope, watching with amusement, saw Priddy suddenly the hero of the hour, important, erect, facing their questions and then their cameras with a high head and steady eye. She came near enough to overhear—understand that these were reporters, that the tragedy was public property now.

Then Bee appeared; and later Ned Quill on his motorcycle roared into the drive outside. Before his engine died, the newcomers were out to meet him. Mrs. Tope and Bee watched them from the Mill door, till suddenly, at some word from Quill, they went racing away.

Quill grinned and came toward the Mill, and Mrs. Tope asked: "What did you tell them?"

"I found the limousine," the young trooper explained. "Hid up in the woods. The number-plates are gone, so they can't make anything out of it, but there's blood on the floor. I told 'em about it to get them out of the way, so I could see Tope."

"He's not here," she confessed. "Didn't come back last night at all."

Quill looked startled. "Well, don't you worry about him, ma'am," he said doubtfully.

She smiled. "Oh, I'm not worried—much," she declared. "Adam Bruce is with him." She asked: "Do you want to wait here? Or leave some message?"

"Why, no hurry. Only, they've run into some trouble about raising the car out of the quarry. Won't get it out before noon. He wanted to know, wanted to be there." And the trooper added: "I've got another job to do for him. Got to see a girl about a man."

Mrs. Tope smiled. "I'll tell him, when he comes!"

At a little past ten, Tope did return, with Adam, and a quiet, elderly man whom Bee greeted warmly.

"Why, Mr. Eberly!" she cried; and she said in affectionate reproach: "You gave me an awful scare, when I telephoned to Ed Priest and you weren't there!"

But Mrs. Tope was attentive only to the inspector. His eyes were red and tired. He asked: "Anything new?"

"Trooper Quill says they'll raise the car out of the quarry about noon," she explained.

Tope's eyes quickened, and he turned to the other man. "Mr. Eberly, you stay here, will you?" he requested.

Eberly assented. Adam and Bee had drawn apart together; and the inspector said to Mrs. Tope: "You might be getting packed up. It wouldn't surprise me if we moved on this afternoon."

"You've got it?" she asked softly.

"I've got enough," he assented grimly.

and presented their credentials to the physician in charge. The doctor insisted that Holdom could not safely travel till morning. So it was a little past eight that Joe and Pringle and the doctor went in to see him.

Dane, big with the dignity of a small man, spoke. "Mr. Holdom," he said; "my name is Dane. I'm assistant district attorney of Highland County. Mr. Cumberland, my chief, sent me to bring you up there."

Holdom—his head swathed in bandages, his eyes swollen and weary—looked at Joe slowly. "What for?" he asked in a dazed tone.

Dane glanced at Pringle as though calling the other man's attention to his discretion. "Mr. Cumberland will tell you himself," he said, but could not resist adding, "if you don't already know!"

"I don't know anything," Holdom said. "But I'm due at my office."

"I'm afraid that isn't possible," said Joe Dane importantly. "But if you wish, I'll let them know that you will be away for a few days."

"A few days?"

Dane smiled grimly. "A euphemism!" he murmured; and felt Pringle's amused eye upon him, and colored hotly.

But thereafter he held his tongue, and Holdom made no new objection, and presently they were on the road, Pringle driving, Dane and the hurt man in the seat behind. Holdom for a while sat staring straight ahead with dull eyes; but presently he went stupidly to sleep, his head back, his mouth open. Sometimes when the car struck a bump, his face twisted as though he winced with pain.

When toward noon they reached the courthouse in North Madderson, Dane and Pringle, supporting Holdom, who was weak and unsteady on his feet, went up the worn old stairs; and Dane flung open the door of Cumberland's private office, with some notion of making an entrance in style.

But Cumberland was not here to be impressed, and the office was in charge of Janet Cumberland, Mat's niece: a meek, colorless young woman in whose eyes Uncle Mat was an old and rather stodgy man, while Joe Dane was young and handsome. She looked up at him with shy delight, and Joe tweaked her ear and said loftily:

"Hello, Jan! Office get along all right without me?"

"We've missed you, Mr. Dane," she told him. "There's been so much going on. They caught Kell, you know. He's the chauffeur. And they found the car in the quarry. Oh, and Mr. Dane, I have a telephone message for you from Earl Priddy. You know, down at Dewain's Mill. He says he has some important evidence!"

Dane chuckled. "Earl's the biggest liar in the county. But I might run down to the Mill, see if he's got anything. Be back soon, Ed," he told Pringle. "You keep Holdom here."

Dane found Priddy peeling onions in the kitchen under Mrs. Priddy's watchful eye. At sight of Dane, Earl came starting to his feet.

"Joe!" he cried. "High time you come! I got something to tell you . . ."

Mrs. Priddy thrust her husband forcibly back into his chair. "You can set right there and tell it!" she exclaimed. "I want them onions skinned!"

"Now, Ma, this here's private and confidential," Earl insisted. "Joe, you make her . . ."

"Let him step outside with me, for a minute, Mrs. Priddy," Joe suggested. "I know you wouldn't want to obstruct justice."

She yielded grudgingly. "Just because he seen them people when they fust come here . . ." she began.

EARL, his hand through Dane's arm, was already at the door. "And it was me seen this here Kell sneak into Far-away too!" he boasted, and dragged Joe outside.

"Saw what people?" Joe demanded.

"That feller and the woman Friday night," Earl retorted, and told the tale of the stolen car; and then he gave his



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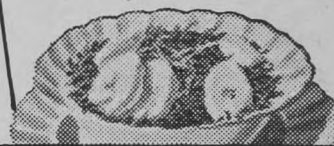
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FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM, Etc. 49th Annual Report BALANCE SHEET AS At December 31, 1944

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$ 487,441.78
Interest and dividends due and accrued on investments	35,978.63
Investments—Bonds, debentures, guaranteed receipts, and stocks, at Book Value	\$ 4,085,766.59
Less reserve for fluctuations	100,000.00
	3,985,766.59
(\$Market value Dec. 31, 1944—\$4,108,075.31)	
Mortgages, Agreements for Sale and Real Estate	149,286.13
Less reserve for decline in value	34,230.36
	115,055.77
Agents' balances (net)	214,080.04
Current note assessments due and unpaid	17,377.77
Other receivables:	
Sundry accounts and advances	25,108.36
Due from Reinsurers	59,542.11
	84,650.47
Deduct non-cash assets included in above	4,940,351.05
Net admitted assets	\$ 4,913,215.07
LIABILITIES	
Provision for unpaid claims (less recoverable and less deposits in Courts	\$ 419,368.15
Taxes due and accrued	19,283.32
Sundry accounts payable	45,029.18
Suspense	56.25
Due Reinsurance Companies	23,138.10
Employees' Pension Funds	101,694.05
Reserve for Treaty Reinsurance	25,509.22
Reserve for contingencies	100,000.00
Unearned Premiums Reserve (80%)	1,500,716.74
Total liabilities and reserves	2,234,795.01
SURPLUS for the protection of policyholders	2,678,420.06
	\$ 4,913,215.07

Balance of Premium Notes Unassessed.....\$930,686.66

Other assets not included in above—Furniture, fixtures, cars, etc.....\$38,344.85
Market value of stocks and bonds held by Company, not included in above 46,631.00
I have audited the Balance Sheet of The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company dated this 31st day
of December, 1944, as set forth above.

In my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the
state of the Company's affairs accord to the best of my information and the explanations given to me,
and as shown by the books of the Company.

Regina, Saskatchewan, February 8, 1945.

E. S. BIGGS, C.A. Auditor.

Special War Revenue Tax Paid for 1944 to Dominion Government.....\$ 80,942.75

Total Special War Revenue Taxes paid to Dominion Government for the
years 1939-1944.....\$336,447.49

"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to
Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials."

version of the capture of Kell, and of
Tope's midnight departure; and Joe
asked many questions.

"I ain't a hand to listen," Earl said
loftily. "Only in the line of my dooty!
But Ike Murrell, he snoops around, all
hours of the night. He heard this
woman that was in Little Bear Friday
night—they that stole the car—and she
was talking to the feller with her, beg-
ging him not to do it, whatever it was.
Ike heard her call him by name. Name
of Rupe!"

Joe was instantly alert. "Rupe?" he
echoed. "Say, was it Rupe? Rufus? Does
Tope know about this?" Rufus was
Ledge's name.

Earl saw that he had at last made
an impression. "Don't nobody know
about it only Ike and me," he declared.
"That was what I set out to tell ye."

"Where is this Ike Murrell?" Joe de-
manded. "I want to talk to him." A
rising jubilation filled him. Had Rufus
Ledge in fact come here to Little
Bear on Friday night with Mrs. Kell?
"Where is Murrell?" he insisted.

They found Isaac; and Joe questioned
him rapidly.

Isaac and Earl between them recited
the tale.

I hear the car come in," Earl ex-
plained. "Late, after everybody was
abed. I showed 'em up to Little Bear,
and he gave me five dollars.

"I know, I know," Joe said impa-
tiently. "You told me. But Murrell, what
were you doing up there?"

"Why, I don't sleep good," Isaac Mur-
rell meekly explained. "And sometimes
I go out and walk around; and I heard
her begging him not to do something or
other. I heard her say: 'Oh, no, don't,
Rupe! Please don't, Rupe!'" He admit-
ted: "Matter of fact, I thought she said
'Ruth,' till Earl here told me it was
a man and a woman."

Joe took both men in his car back
to his home in North Madderson. Here
were vital witnesses; he meant to keep
their information to himself for a while.

"And you stay here," he directed.
"Don't talk to anybody till I come for
you, or send for you. See?"

He went back to the courthouse,
where Pringle still held his vigil over
Ho'dom. "He's been asleep most of the
time," the detective reported. "Seems
kind of dopey. Don't say a word."

Joe nodded. "I've got a hot trail," he
reported. "Have you heard anything
from Mat?"

"Why, yes," Pringle told him. "They
got that car out of the quarry. Tele-
phoned for Will Banion's ambulance
here a minute ago. Mrs. Kell was in it.
Dead."

Joe nodded again, loftily. "Naturally,"
he agreed. "Well, I'll run out there,
take charge."

HE made speed toward the quarry.
Beyond Dewain's Mill, in the front
seat of a car stopped at a filling-station
there, he saw Tope sitting alone, his
head bowed, apparently asleep. But Joe
did not stop. He had no desire to share
with this interloper his discoveries now.

Inspector Tope did not see Joe Dane
pass by; but the old man, though his
eyes were closed, was not asleep. Yet he
might have been excused for being. He
had slept not at all for many hours.

When Bee, the night before, took Mrs.
Tope away to see her safe abed, Tope
led Adam up to the cabin where Whit-
lock and Beal were housed, and knocked
on the door. Whitlock and Beal were
still awake.

"I talked with your boss, boys," Tope
told them directly. "Take my word for
that? Or do you want to get him on the
phone?"

Whitlock consulted Beal with a
glance, and Tope added: "I know who
put you on this. Charley told me. He
said you don't know."

"No," Whitlock admitted.

"Charley gave me your reports up to
yesterday morning, the last time you
called him up. I'll run through them if
you want, show you I know what I'm
talking about."

Whitlock surrendered. "We'll take
your word for it," he said.

Tope nodded. "All right. But the
party that put you on the job in the
first place says you can quit, now. But
I need you, and Myers says you're to
work with me. O.K.?"

Whitlock grinned. "I've heard a lot
about you, old man. Glad to watch you

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operate. What is this business, anyway?"

Tope for a moment did not answer. Then he said heavily, half to himself: "If it's what I think it is, it's about as bad a thing as I ever ran into." And he added grimly: "Unless I'm clear off the track, there are three people dead already—and if we don't watch ourselves, more to come. You boys come along."

They set out in two cars, Whitlock and comrade trailing; and Tope said to Adam:

"Go to that lodge, son. I want to see Mr. Eberly."

Adam assented. "Hurry?" he asked.

Tope shook his head. "It's late already," he pointed out. "He'll be asleep, anyway. We'll have to wake him up; and we're staying with him till daylight, so take your time."

"Right," Adam assented. "See if you can go to sleep. I'll try not to give you a bumpy ride."

Yet with the best of intentions on Adam's part, that drive through the night was still an ordeal of narrow bad woods roads, missed turns and consequent doublings and difficulties. It was past four o'clock in the morning, and Adam was grimly cursing Bee Dewain's idea of distances and of direction before they came at last to a gate she had described—and found it locked. At Tope's direction, Whitlock and Beal stayed with the cars while Tope and Adam went on, trudging along the winding way. Insensibly a grey light came stealing through the wood.

"Daylight," said Tope. "Well, we've time enough!" And he asked: "Adam, got your gun?"

"Yes, why?"

"Kell may have brought someone up here that he didn't tell us about," said Tope, and said no more. Then they came to the lodge—low, sprawling, built of logs, with an outlook on the west across the tumbled crests of distant wooded hills like tossing billows. A car was parked by the door; the door, and some windows, were open.

MR. Eberly came out to meet them, and remembered Adam, and said gravely: "I heard your car. Sorry the gate was locked." He smiled in faint mirthless fashion. "More trouble, Bruce?"

"Not for you, sir," Adam told him; and he introduced Inspector Tope, leaving it to Tope to explain their presence here.

Tope handed Eberly that letter from Ledforge. "Miss Dewain thought you'd want it," he said. "As long as it's this afternoon Mr. Ledforge wants you to meet him."

Eberly read the letter swiftly; he looked at Tope. "Miss Dewain showed this to you?"

"Yes sir," Tope confessed; and he said briefly: "Mr. Eberly, I don't want to try to tell you all that's happened. If I told you the story, you'd think more about the questions you want to ask than about the questions I'm asking you. Mind if I don't start explaining at all?"

Eberly was white and still. "What is it you want to know?"

"Why, that's fine," said Tope contentedly. "You know Mr. Ledforge pretty well, don't you?"

"I'm probably his most intimate friend," Eberly glanced at Adam. "Mr. Bruce has of course told you of the bank's collapse. Ledforge securities were in large part responsible. But Mr. Ledforge had advised me against carrying so much of his stuff. He believed in it himself, but preferred that I should not commit the bank so heavily. It was my own decision, my own responsibility."

Tope nodded. "Know his family, do you?"

"Miss Ledforge, yes. There is no one else."

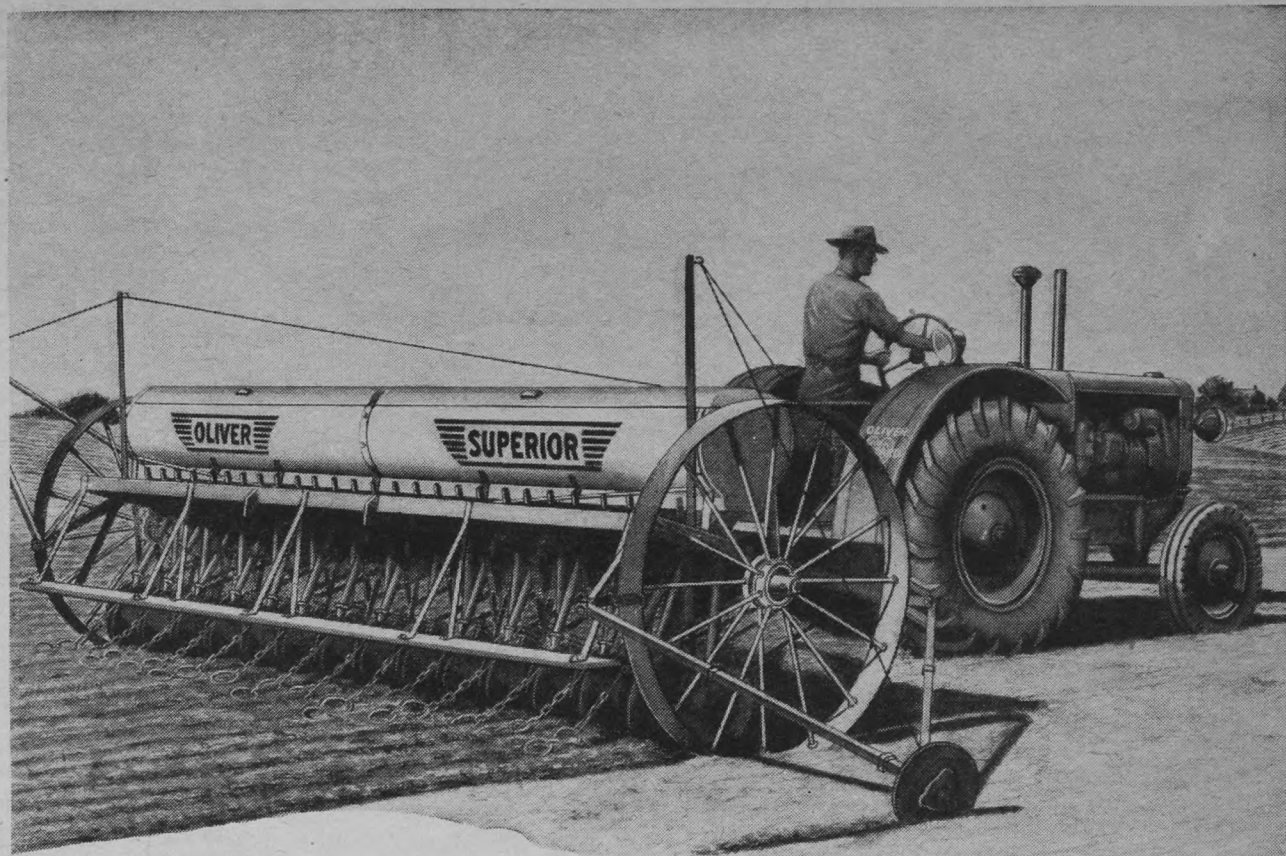
"You and he used to go fishing together and so on?"

"Yes, and still do. Fish and hunt. Or sometimes just come up here and rest for days on end."

Tope looked around reflectively. And he asked: "Mr. Eberly, come down to Ledforge's place with us, will you? I want to see Miss Ledforge, and I'd like to see that fishpond of his. I'm a fisherman myself."

"Certainly," Eberly agreed. "I'll get some clothes on." He had come in slippers and dressing-gown to greet them.

At Tope's suggestion, they left Eberly's



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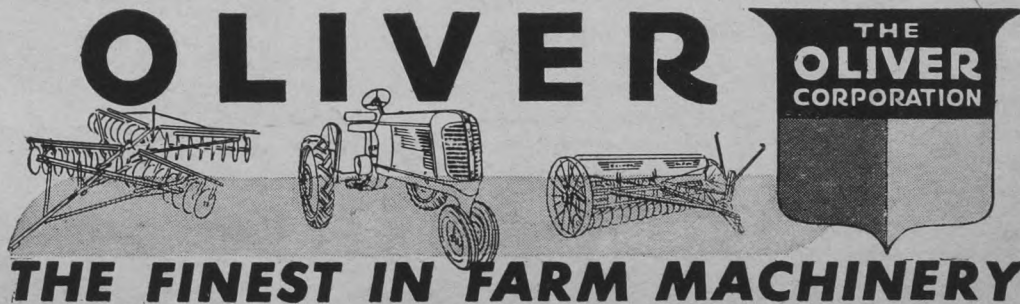
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car here and walked back to the locked gate, roused Whitlock and Beal, sleeping wearily in their car, and so got under way. Eberly told them they need not go through Ridgcomb.

"There's a back road," he explained, "that comes down past the fish-pond. A locked gate, but I have a key."

Tope welcomed the suggestion; so they came presently by devious and rocky ways down toward the Ledforge place; and they saw water below them, and pulled up at last by the small boathouse on the fish-pond.

This pond was a lovely body of water, six or eight acres in extent, ringed by steep and rocky shores, and contained by a concrete dam across the outlet gorge. But Tope not only surveyed the scene: he peered into the windows of the boathouse and saw a canoe on racks, a rowboat in the water. The boathouse faced a narrow cove; a wooded rocky point shut off any general view of the pond from here. In front, there was a pier and a diving-board.

"Swim here too?" Tope remarked.

"Water must be cold."

"Mr. Ledforge does," Eberly assented. "I've never learned to swim."

Tope looked at him thoughtfully. "Water deep?" he enquired.

"About thirty feet in places."

Tope turned away, glanced at his watch. "Miss Ledforge ought to be awake by now," he suggested. "Let's go on."

In the car again, Tope fell once more into that silence which forbade questioning. When they reached the house, he left Mr. Eberly in the car; he and Adam and Whitlock approached the door.

When their ring was answered, Tope asked for Mr. Ledforge.

"He's expected this afternoon, sir," the servant replied.

"Then Miss Ledforge?"



Miss Ledforge received them at the breakfast-table; and Adam thought there was some shadow in her eyes; yet she smiled in a friendly fashion, and spoke to Inspector Tope, remembering his call two days before.

"My brother hasn't come yet," she explained. "He will be here sometime today."

Tope said slowly: "Why, that's what I hear, Miss Ledforge." And he said: "We're from the Myers Agency, you see."

Her cheek colored faintly. "Oh, that absurd proceeding!" she exclaimed. "I should apologize for troubling you." And she explained: "It was my ridiculous solicitude. You see, my brother wrote last week that he was ill, was coming home Friday." She hesitated. "He never

took proper care of himself; and when he didn't come as he expected, I was concerned." She laughed softly. "He was so amused, when I told him what I had done. Told me to—call off my dogs! So I telephoned Mr. Myers."

Adam saw Whitlock move as though to speak, knew what the other was about to say. It was early Friday morning, before she could have known that her brother had not come home as he planned, that Miss Ledforge had set these men upon the trail. But Tope touched Whitlock's arm, restraining him; spoke himself instead.

"Well, ma'am, that's all right." And he added: "I want to leave Mr. Whitlock here. He's expecting a phone call from Mr. Myers. Can he stay?"

"Of course," she assured him; and then Tope was saying goodbye.

Outside, the old man said crisply: "Whitlock, you and Beal stay here till you hear from me." And he added: "Your job is to see that nothing happens to that old lady."

"Happens to her? What . . ."

"I don't look for anything," Tope



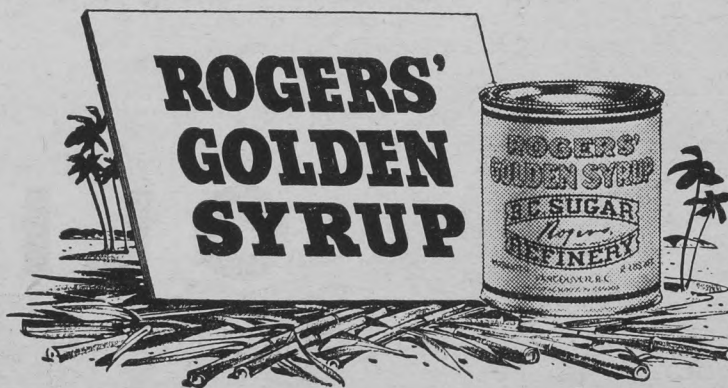
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admitted. "Your being here will prevent it. But—you stay."

And he turned and with Adam by his side strode toward the car. Whitlock, gaping with bewilderment, swung away to where Beal waited in the other machine.

At the Mill, Bee and Mrs. Tope were waiting to greet them. After the first moment, Bee caught Adam's arm, drew him aside.

"What's happened?" she demanded softly. "Where have you been?"

"Lost in an impenetrable forest," he assured her, chuckling. "When it comes to giving a man directions, you're a total loss. What were you trying to do, get rid of us for good and all? We didn't find the lodge till daylight."

"Idiot!" she protested. "You didn't listen! But it's hours since daylight. Where have you been since? And why did he bring Mr. Eberly here? And what did you find out?"

"Well," he said, "we called on Miss Ledford. It was she who put Whitlock and Beal on this thing, because her brother wrote her that he was sick."

"But that doesn't make sense—" She had no time to shape another question. Tope was coming toward them, and he called to Adam:

"All right, son! Let's go!"

He climbed into the car. "Where to?" Adam asked; and Tope said in a mild impatience:

"The quarry, man!"

So Adam drove down the road toward Ridgcomb, till he came to that byway which led up into the hills where the quarries were; then turned aside and began the steep climb.

Adam asked: "You feel sure this is the Holdom car?"

But Tope retorted in an impatient tone: "It's bound to be! Go along."

When they reached the ledge above the quarry, Mat Cumberland came to meet them; beyond, Adam saw half a dozen men engaged in the task here under way. Cumberland said in slow, bewildered tones:

"Tope, Kell told the truth. Our dead man can't be Ledford! There's a story in the New York papers today that Ledford has made a complaint to the governing committee of the Stock Exchange about Holdom."

"No, Ledford isn't dead," Tope absently assented.

Cumberland stared at him, and the big man mopped his brow. "Say, Tope," he protested, "what is this, anyway? The thing's driving me out of my head!"

Tope nodded sympathetically. "I know, Mat," he said soberly. "This whole business is as bad as anything I ever did see."

Adam pressed closer, as intent as the district attorney to hear what the old man's answer would be; but Tope gave no enlightenment. "I'll know a lot more two hours from now," he said. "But till I'm sure in my own mind, I'd rather not do any guessing." And he added reassuringly: "But Mat, if I'm on the right track, we'll have all the dirty linen washed and hung out on the line by tonight." He took the big man's arm. "Now come on. Let's see what they're doing here."

They turned along the ledge; and Cumberland said: "The newspapers have got the story, Tope. Got reporters on it. I looked for some of them to be up here before now."



"He's tickling me!"

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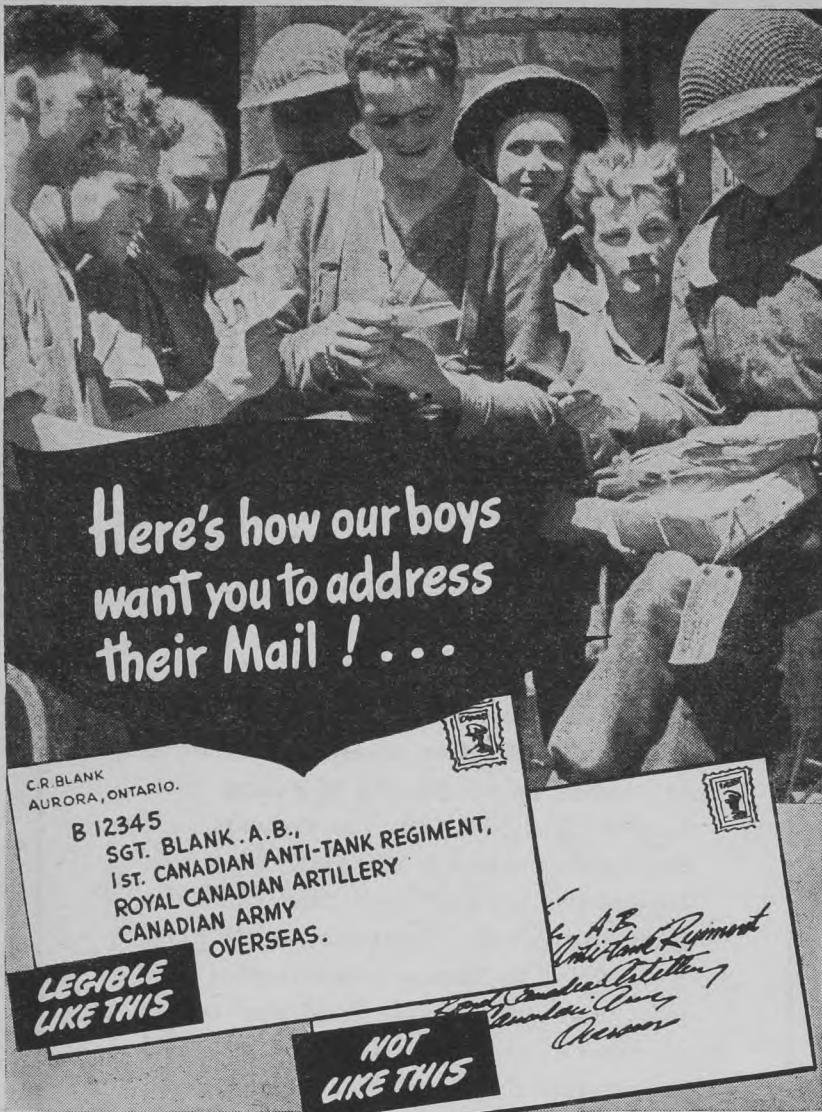
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Tope stopped in his tracks. "We don't want that! Quill here?"

"Over yonder," Cumberland assented; and Tope saw the trooper, kneeling on the lip of the ledge to look down into the quarry pit below, and called to him. Quill came toward them; and Tope said quickly:

"Son, go down the road and keep the reporters from coming up here—if they find out where we are."

"Oke," Quill assented. "I ran into them once already today." And he reported: "I found the Holdom limousine, Inspector. Number-plates gone, but it's the one, all right. Hid in the woods. There's blood on the floor rug in the rear seat." He chuckled. I sent the reporters up there. They couldn't make anything out of that."

Tope nodded. "You looked it over first?"

"Nothing in it."

"Look at the tools?"

"No. Why?"

Tope said: "There was probably blood and hair on one of the wrenches. Unless Holdom kept his hat on. But no matter. Did you see—the girl I sent you to see?"

"Not yet. Tried twice, but there wasn't anyone at home."

"Well, after we're through here, find her, see what she says, come and tell me," the old man directed. "Think you can hold the reporters off our neck?"

"Sure—even if I have to put on a song and dance to keep them amused."

He hurried away, and the old man turned to watch the proceedings here. Adam and Cumberland came beside him.

THE wrecking-crew must have worked late last night to accomplish so much. Two pines of good girth had been cut and trimmed to serve as shears; their butts anchored on the rim of the ledge, against iron bars set in holes drilled in the solid granite; their tips crossed and lashed with chains from which a steel pulley and cable were suspended. The shears were guyed with wire cables carried back and anchored to trees in the fringe of the wood behind. Men were busy tightening the cables, tending the winch, shouting questions and commands.

At the edge of the precipice the foreman, on his hands and knees, watched a man who swam nude in the quarry pool below. The fall from the pulley descended beside this man. He floated on his back, paddling with his hands, and called up:

"More slack, Mike! I must get a hitch around the axle!"

"O.K.," said Mike, and waved his hand in signal. The winch creaked; the ropes whirled; the steel fall descended six inches, a foot, two feet deeper into the water.

"I'll try it now," the swimmer decided. "Don't take any strain on it while I'm down."

He made a neat surface dive; his heels gleamed in the sun. He seemed to be out of sight for a long time; but at length Adam saw a pale blur in the grey water, and then the man's head appeared. He rolled on his back, lay breathing deeply for a moment, shouted: "Take up on it now! I think I've got it! Don't lift—just draw it tight!"

The fall drew taut and stopped; and the swimmer once more descended.

When this time he broke the surface again, he swam a little away from the chain. "Now take it up!" he called. "Till the front end is out of water, so I can see if the hook is set all right!"

The winch revolved, and the fall began to climb laboriously upward. The man swam away a rod or two and waited.

So out that grey concealing water, wheels appeared, and a fender, a mud-guard, the front of a streaming radiator. Adam's heart leaped driven by an intense excitement. This was, after all, no more than a car which someone had wished to hide; yet its resurrection from that hiding-place, where it might have lain forever, had in it something dramatic, almost ominous. It was like the emergence of a monster, slowly, from its lair; slow, lethargic—and ponderous with consequences!

"Hold it!" called the man below. The winch stopped while he swam toward the car. Adam felt someone beside him. Here was Tope, on hands and knees, peering down; the district attorney just beyond.

"O.K.!" shouted the swimmer triumphantly. "You can have it! Take it away!"

HE began to swim toward the farther side of the quarry, where his clothes lay on a rock in the sun. Mike Frame waited till the swimmer was well clear before he gave the signal. Then the winch began once more to turn, and inch by inch the front of the car rose clear of the water.

There was no bustle and confusion of orders and commands; two men labored at the winch, and a third stood by to spell them. Mike Frame knelt here in supervision. The swimmer had landed and was putting on his clothes, watching the car rise out of the water.

The suspended car lurched a little as its rear end dragged along the bottom; and the tackle creaked under the increasing strain as the car, rising out of the water, grew heavier. It revolved a little, this way, that way, rising by reluctant inches higher and higher toward the watchers far above.

And at last it was here just below them. It hung six feet beyond their reach, its bottom toward them. They all stared at the bottom of this car, searching it with eyes absurdly intent, as though it might have some secret to reveal.

And then suddenly Tope stood up; he spoke to Mike, in sharp irritated tones. "What are you going to do with it?" he demanded.

"Eh?" said Mike. "Do with it? Why—drag it out of there! That's what you wanted, wasn't it?"

Tope's temper flared. The old man was tired, impatient. "How?" he insisted. "You can't reach out and pick it like an apple, and you've no way to swing these shears in. You've wasted all this time—and it's as far away now as it ever was! Man, you..."

Then abruptly he checked himself. His eyes were fixed on the car, hanging now within ten feet of them, six feet out of reach. He moved to one side, approaching the edge of the precipice as



"Tied a hunk of iron to her neck and tossed her in—she won't be back this time."



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closely as possible. The men on the winch continued to wind; the car rose higher. And Tope called sharply:

"Stop! Stop it!"

Mike lifted his hand in signal. Mat Cumberland came to Tope's side, asked: "What is it, Tope?"

The old man was staring in silence at the car; and Adam came to see. And then he felt the inside of himself suddenly slip away like wheat out of a bin from which the bottom is removed.

The windows of the coupé were closed, and they were somewhat clouded by a grey deposit of silt accumulated during the days the car had lain here submerged. These windows were, incredibly, not broken; the car must, turning in the air as it fell, have landed on its wheels. The window toward them was that on the car's left side, next the wheel.

And against the glass of this window, from within, a hand was pressed!

Four slender fingers touched the window, from knuckle to first joint; the backs of four fingers. There was upon one of them a ring, a gold band, a wedding-ring. The hand with the fingers pressed against the glass had moved a little, in a short arc that left a smeared quarter-circle in the silt on the glass. There was in this mark a terrible suggestion that the hand had moved in signal, in a last pitiful appeal!

They could see the rest of this hand dimly, the fore-arm faintly; but nothing else at all save one thing: about the wrist, something like a black cord was knotted; seen even thus dimly, it seemed to have been knotted tightly, to have cut into the soft flesh.

And this was, clearly, a woman's hand and arm.

Cumberland muttered: "Tope, there's someone in the car."

Tope nodded. It's Mrs. Kell," he said briefly. "You'll have to . . ." He checked, his thoughts absorbing him. "Lower the car again, till it's awash," he directed absently. "Swim out or make a raft or something—get her out of there quick's you can. Send for the ambulance. Take her to the undertaker's. I'll meet you there."

He turned and strode away, Adam beside him; they reached the car and started down the road. They came to where Ned Quill held two cars of newspaper men in restraint. Adam turned off the road, crashing through the underbrush to pass them; and Tope leaned out and shouted:

"Let them go on up, Ned! There's a murdered woman in the car, up there. They've got a right to be on the spot!"

Then as the newspaper cars started up the hill, he bade Adam stop, called Quill.

"Ned," he said, "I'll be in town, at the undertaker's. Come up there when you've seen the Tennant girl."

"Right," Quill agreed; and he said: "Doctor Medford's on his way down here. I talked to him on the phone awhile ago."

Tope nodded. "Good. We'll watch for him," he agreed.

They went on. When they turned into the main road, Tope pointed to an approaching car, cried sharply: "Hold up! There's Medford."

Doctor Medford alighted to speak to them; and his tone was respectful. "You were right, Inspector," he said.

"Found a drug in him, eh?" Tope asked.

"Gas in his lungs," the medical examiner replied. "And doped. Chloral, I think; but morphine too. I'm not an expert on such stuff. We don't have much of it to do, up here. But after you'd told me what to look for . . ."

Tope nodded. "They're getting a woman—dead—out of the quarries up here, Doctor," he said. "I want to know how she was killed. And if she'd been given chloral, or morphine, I want to know that, too. I'll be at Will Banion's."

And a moment later, as they started on, Tope touched Adam's arm. "Pull up at that filling-station, Adam," he directed. "There's bound to be a phone there. Call up New York. Tell them to find out whether Bob Flint, that young pilot, had been given chloral, or some other knockout drops."

Adam went to obey, and Tope sat deep in thought. His eyes were closed, so that he did not see young Joe Dane at the wheel of a car that presently went racing by.

(To be continued)



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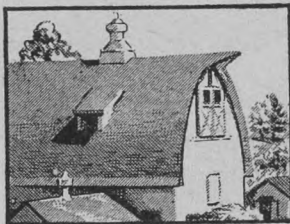
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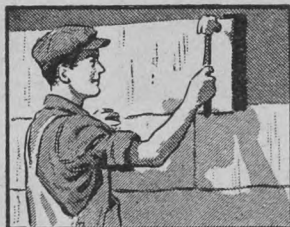
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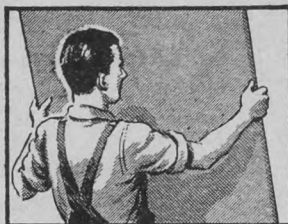
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SCOUTING AROUND

Continued from page 9

run with horses in the west, so that he wonders why he doesn't get the kind of horses he wants, at a lot less money."

JONATHAN FOX, Sr., just turned 73 as I write this, established himself with Percheron horses about 45 years ago, when he bought two filly foals and a yearling filly for \$1,600. Eventually, Mr. Fox developed his Pleasantview Stock Farm at Simpson, Minnesota, and raised Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. On this farm he built a large sale pavilion and held thirteen annual livestock auction sales, of which the largest was the last, in 1918, when the sale total reached \$20,000. About 1918, he sold some Percheron stallions and Shorthorn bulls to a friend who had started ranching in Canada. Mr. Fox accompanied the stock, because the stallions ranged in price from \$1,000 to \$2,250. At home he suffered from asthma so much that he had to sit in a chair to sleep. Arriving in Canada, he got the first sleep he had had in six weeks, and decided immediately to make Canada his new home. He became a partner in the Kennedy and Davis Ranch, Rockyford, Alberta, and brought in the best of his Percherons, as well as some Irish wolfhounds, Old English sheep dogs, and a few Poland China hogs.

Justamere Stock Farm was established a few years later at Lloydminster. Incidentally, Jonathan tells me that during the tough times when farm produce brought very little on the market, it was the Irish wolfhounds that helped pay the taxes and carry the rest of the livestock. They were used mostly for hunting coyotes. Pedigreed puppies sold at weaning time for \$20 each; full grown puppies, ready to start training, at \$50; and trained dogs from \$50 to \$150. A few greyhounds were also kept, although the Irish wolfhound was the most popular and sold most readily. At times, the kennels at Justamere Stock Farm contained 150 dogs.

The early Poland China hogs imported were not satisfactory for sale as purebreds, but in the late '30's they were used for crossing on Yorkshire sows. The boars used were of somewhat different type from those used in the corn belt; and it was believed that the cross matured earlier on less feed, showed greater vigor and produced a reasonable percentage of selects. Moreover the pigs were all white.

Jonathan Jr. says that he keeps Cheviot sheep, notwithstanding that he at one time favored one of the other breeds. He is satisfied today, however, because he finds the Cheviot is a good wool breed with lots of covering underneath. The breed is very attractive, with erect ears and clean white faces, is hardy and has an ideal mutton carcass. In addition, Cheviots are early maturing, give little trouble at lambing time and, besides being good herders, are alert and pugnacious in the face of danger.

The original six Dual-Purpose Shorthorns were purchased from the Dominion experimental station at Scott, Saskatchewan, around 1932. The herd now numbers 25 head, led by a yearling bull, whose four nearest dams averaged 14,000 pounds of milk. The herd contains one roan cow with a 12,000-pound R.O.P. record. Jonathan Jr. says he is breeding for the farmer's cow, one that will combine beef with a plentiful supply of milk and cream.

JUSTAMERE Percheron horses have a lot of good breeding back of them and are Jonathan Jr.'s specialty. The original importation from Minnesota included a number of the daughters of Nelson 10165, purchased for \$2,500. Later, Captain, 7,800, was purchased for \$1,000 from Illinois; and in the early '30's Jonathan Fox Jr. and a neighbor, C. P. Ross, bought Major 13155. From Major, Jonathan Jr. obtained Justamere Mamona 19597, which, by the time she was four years old, had won 56 first prize ribbons and 16 championships. Since

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then she has not been shown, but in 1938, at the last Toronto Royal show, she won the progeny and dam class with her full brother Justamere Bucephalus 16141. Major, indeed, sired a large number of show animals, and when Jonathan Jr. quit showing owing to the war, Major held a record as winner of get-of-sire classes, having won 22 such classes without a break. After Major came Jalap Jr., and then Dragano 16908, a grandson of Dragon, Grand Champion at the Chicago International in 1907. Jonathan Jr. says that he has probably proved to be the best breeding sire the Justamere stud has had for some time. Justamere Nixy, by Dragano, was winner of the Grand Championship at Regina and Saskatoon last year, and Justamere Decorator, now owned by the University of Alberta, was the undefeated two-year-old stallion at the 1944 summer shows. The sire presently in use is Abo 15917, of Calypso-Lagos breeding, and considered by his owner to be not only modern and stylish, but of high quality.

Last summer, when I visited at Justamere, the home farm, of one section, was largely in grass. Jonathan Jr. told me that when wheat prices went down in the '30's, it was decided to sow the home section to brome grass, which

would give the land a good rest and keep down the weeds. Moreover, while the seed was not such a paying proposition, the expense was cut down very materially and there was some revenue every year, with no summerfallow to pay for, or land lying idle. Moreover, the fresh brome grass straw made good hay for livestock. Crested wheat at Justamere is not considered as good for long periods of time, unless grown in rows and cultivated. In recent years a portion of the grass sod has been broken up in the fall after the brome has been harvested and the land seeded the following year to flax or oats.

A unique feature of Justamere stock farm is the gas well which blew in in July, 1935. No commercial use is made of this gas well, but it supplies Justamere Stock Farm and water is pumped with the gas pressure. It is a local share capital proposition and further development is anticipated following the war.

I almost forgot to mention the Kentucky saddle horses. The stallion now in use, Kalarama Prince, is big, brown, rising three and stylish. Jonathan Jr. gets a special kind of pleasure out of these saddle horse, and I expect there is likely to be some profit too.—H.S.F.

They Retired at Home

A. H. MATHESON has lived all his life in the Stonewall, Man., district, but that isn't half the family history in the Red River Valley. His grandfather arrived there as a babe in arms with the first Selkirk Settlers in 1815. One of the sons of that babe was Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada. The family name of Matheson is forever associated with the earliest history of settlement in this western country.

I made Mr. Matheson's acquaintance in 1906, when we entered the first year in agriculture ever to assemble west of the lakes. We were making agricultural history, though we didn't know it. The Manitoba Agricultural College had just opened its doors. Some 70 of us registered in that pioneer year. I recall that only half a dozen or so of them smoked and that he was not one of them. Another thing they had not acquired was proficiency in sport. They were more proficient in kicking a refractory pig in the ribs than in kicking an inflated pigskin around the campus. Some of them were a bit restive under the restraints of disciplined college life. The editor of the college paper, J. A. Maclellan, in a leading editorial, was once moved to write, that, accustomed as they were to the freedom of their broad paternal acres, they had developed abnormal individualistic tendencies.

But Arthur Matheson was more interested in administering discipline than in infringing it. We had a system of student self-government in those days, and in that application of democracy we were also pioneers. He played his part in the administration of law and order among the unruly young hellions.

All that was nearly 40 years ago. Now Mr. and Mrs. Matheson are living in partial retirement. But they didn't move away. There was no auction sale, no breaking of old ties, no settling down in new surroundings, no getting acquainted with a new set of neighbors, no becoming accustomed to a new kind of life. And there is no thinking wistfully, perhaps, longingly, about how life goes on in the old neighborhood and on the old place; no wondering how the old friends of a lifetime are faring. I sometimes think that when a couple retires and moves away to the Coast or to the States, that it is an uprooting, a rending of the associations of a lifetime, to disappear for a few short years among strangers or partial strangers, and then to disappear forever.

Not so in this case. They still live in the old home, on the old home farm. Mr. Matheson still owns the place, the

livestock and the equipment. The farm is rented to a tenant; the family includes two attractive young daughters, but no sons. The tenant lives in a small place on the farm. It is a half-section farm, with 235 acres under cultivation and about 50 acres summerfallowed each year. The arrangement was made in 1940 with horses providing the power. The tenant has bought a tractor, but this is a description of the division made under the old arrangement.

Mr. Matheson supplied the land and equipment, including the horses. That is, he supplied everything except the labor. He supplied half the seed, and paid half the twine bill. He pays the taxes.

The tenant's interest is in the grain growing part of the enterprise only. He puts in the crop and takes it off and does the summer-fallowing. The grain is divided 50-50. That is, the returns are divided on that basis. Grain fed on the farm is weighed out in the granary. That fed to horses comes out of the tenant's share. The tenant hauls all the grain that goes to the elevator. The potatoes are also divided, half and half; one way of dividing them is for each to take every other row.

Mr. Matheson has the livestock as his share of the enterprise. About half a dozen cows are milked and the cream shipped. He and the tenant take the hay crop off together and that part which is fed to the horses is roughly balanced against that fed to the cattle. Cost of grass seed is shared equally on the principle that everything that goes into the ground is provided 50-50. Any grain fed to cattle comes out of Mr. Matheson's share. Each raises hogs, fed out of his own share of the grain. Mr. Matheson has the revenue from the cattle and from the hogs which he raises himself.

The tenant had worked for Mr. Matheson for a number of years and they knew each other well. It seems that this is a system by which a couple, coming to the time when they feel they can take life a little easier, can retire on the farm, avoid the unsettlement which generally accompanies retirement and face the future with a fuller sense of security. Some people drop out in their sixties with little idea of what it is going to cost to live in retirement. It takes a lot of capital to live for years with little or no income, especially in a city where everything that can be produced on the farm, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit, and fuel, means shelling out hard or folding money. And that is not all the story,

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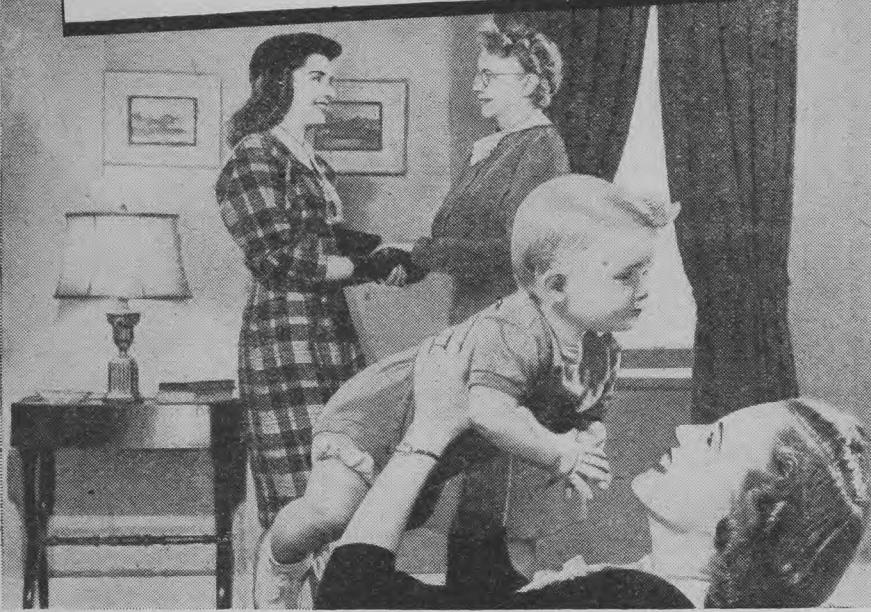
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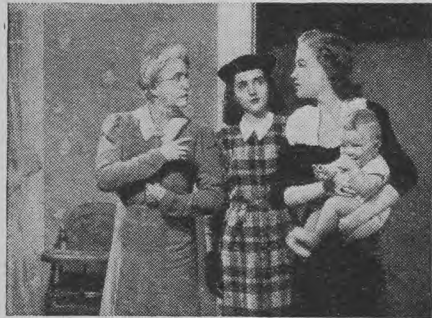


A. H. Matheson.

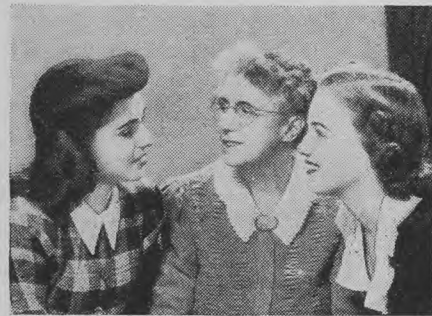
"I start a 'Block Plan' as a war effort... and stop a family dispute"



1. I've taken on the job as neighborhood leader for the government's Block Plan. All the women in my block do their war work in a group. We set up salvage drives, get blood donors, and do dozens of other necessary war jobs.



2. Keeps me pretty busy, but luckily I know most of my neighbors. The other day, though, I arrived at my friend Marie's as she and her mother were arguing about Marie's baby.



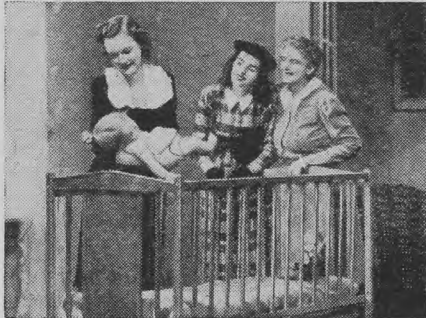
4. "Naturally," I said. "A child's system needs special care. My nurse sister always gives her child Castoria, made especially for children—it's gentle and effective."



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3. "What's the trouble?" I asked. "Mother says I'm spoiling my baby," she sighed, "having so many special things for him." "Yes," declared her mother, "you even have a special laxative!"



5. Marie went ahead and gave her baby Castoria. The baby cooed over it... and Marie's mother said, "On thinking it over, I can see you and Marie are right... 100%!"

as any man on a wage in the city knows.

On the other hand, here is a chance to give a start to an energetic and ambitious young fellow, with everything he needs to begin making his way in life except capital. There are cases in which it could be worked successfully with a son. One cause of the difficulty many farmers find themselves in on western farms (or eastern or southern or northern farms for that matter) is that they didn't gain experience in planning their own work and making their own decisions and closing business deals early enough in life. The time comes when a man has to assume these responsibilities. If he is approaching middle age when he has to assume them, the chances are that he is past the time when he can learn to successfully discharge them.

But to return to the Matheson farm just long enough to mention the barn. I made a note of one feature that anyone planning to build might keep in mind. At one end enough space was left at ground level to drive into with a load of hay. An opening, large enough to unload with hayforks, was left in the floor of the mow. Two large doors with counterbalancing weights, close this opening in the winter. It's handy to have a place you can drive into out of the rain.—R.D.C.

PAPA JACQUES' SECRET WEAPON

Continued from page 6

The situation was still too serious. Necessity for rest, fresh air and time to do a small repair job had forced them in here and he was not too happy about it.

"Ask him the name of this place," he said, and Schmidt repeated the question in French.

Papa Jacques looked bewildered. "The name? But there is no name! It is not a place—only my house where I live all alone. It has no name. My house has no name."

"Don't you come from a settlement or a village of some sort?"

"Village? Ah no! There is no village, only my house." Then as an afterthought, "But yes! up the coast, three, four miles, maybe five, there is a village but it is far away. I am an old man. I am lonely. It is nice to have the English sailors so near. You will stay here? You will visit with me perhaps?"

"He still thinks we're English, Herr Commander," said the sailor in German and the officer snorted.

"Pah! such an imbecile! A thick-headed, dull-witted peasant. They're all the same no matter what country you find them in. Perhaps we do not have to fear this fool. Ask him about the patrols."

Schmidt said in French, "You like sailors? Do you see many of them? You must see lots of them along this coast."

Papa Jacques' mind tightened. "Sailors? But no, Monsieur. We are too far away. The channel is far out beyond the big island. No ships pass here!"

"No patrol ships? Aren't you afraid the enemy might hide along these rocks?"

Papa Jacques laughed heartily and slapped his knee. "Pardon, Monsieur, but Monsieur is so funny. Who would come here? And if they did, wouldn't Papa Jacques see them?"

"Who is 'Papa Jacques'?"

The old man laughed again more hilariously than before and wiped his eyes. "Papa Jacques, that is me, Monsieur. I am Papa Jacques!" His immoderate laughter shook the boat as he slapped his knee again and shook his head in appreciation of the delicious joke. The Germans looked at each other and their commander shrugged and felt easier in his mind.

He turned to Schmidt. "Ask him where his nets are. Tell him to collect his fish and go home."

One of the other officers ventured a question. "Do you not think he will go to the village and talk?" The commander thought that over a moment then he said to Schmidt, "He thinks we

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are English. Very well, tell him we are hiding to surprise the enemy and that he must not say he has seen us. He is too much of a fool to understand."

Schmidt translated the message and Papa Jacques looked hurt. "But no, Monsieur! I understand you must move with great secrecy. I am honored that you have chosen this cave which I regard as mine, for shelter. I am privileged to protect you with my silence," then he gave a short laugh and with a shrug of his shoulders he added, "And to whom would I speak? To the birds, to the fish, to the fresh air? I go to the village to sell my fish once a week. Papa Jacques does not linger to talk." He looked up with a sly wink. "Papa Jacques hurries home to his good friend the Whiskey Blanc. You know him, that Whiskey Blanc?" he tilted back his head and raised his hand to his mouth in eloquent pantomime and as Schmidt translated the officers laughed and their commander relaxed.

"A simple old fool," he said to the others. "Schmidt, tell him to get his fish and get home."

THE old man nodded when the young sailor translated the message and he rowed along the rocky shore to collect his fish and reset his traps. The Germans watched him from their relaxed positions on the rocks and all they saw was an old man, not too bright, going about his own business.

But if Papa Jacques' actions were leisurely, his mind was not. As he went about his familiar task his thoughts were racing and a scheme began to take shape in his mind; a brilliant scheme if he could carry it through—and Papa Jacques' greatest virtue was never modesty!

But he must proceed cautiously. He must keep them thinking that he was just a harmless old fool. Fool! idiot! simple peasant! So they had called him. How could they know that this old dervish in the boat had once been one of the smartest soldiers in the old "Vingt-Deuxième!" Nor did they dream that as Sergeant Jacques Riel he had been with the army of occupation in Germany after the last war and had picked up a pretty sound working knowledge of the language! He had heard what the commander had called him! He had been well able to follow their talk and now he seethed in anger and grew more determined with each breath he drew to trap these sea rats, these baby-killers!

He whipped himself into a fine fury but then as his plan began to form, he realized the danger to it if he were not able to play his part, so he got control of himself and by the time he had made the round of the nets he was again—outwardly—the simple French-Canadian fisherman.

With his boat full of fish he rowed back along the shore and stopped as before at the rocks where the Germans were still sprawled. This time the commander did not rise. He looked lazily at Papa Jacques and waved his hand in friendly gesture.

The old man caught Schmidt's eye and beckoned him and Schmidt, at a sign from the officer, came over. Papa Jacques lifted his hat. His whole manner was servile humility and he said in a cracked half-whining voice, "Mon-



"She'll notice t' difference when I get these pipes clean."



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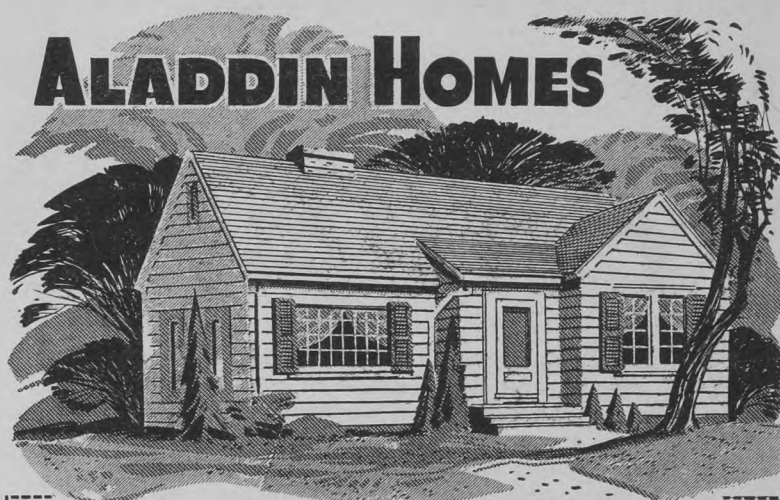
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sieur, will please ask the gentleman if old Papa Jacques could look at the big boat?"

The sailor looked puzzled for a moment. "Look at the boat? What do you mean?"

"I intend no offense, Monsieur. I have not before seen one like it and I would like to see it close, to stand on the deck maybe if it is not too great a request." He gestured towards the submarine and Schmidt relayed the request to the commander who gave permission.

"It can do no harm," he said to his companions. "It will please him to be allowed to see it and will no doubt keep up his belief that we are English."

Papa Jacques was scrambling out on the rocks laughing delightedly, and having made his boat fast, he followed Schmidt, calling back his thanks over his shoulder to the commander.

He stepped on to the submarine and stooped to lay his hand on the deck for a moment. Schmidt watched him curiously and when he straightened up again a pleased smile on his face, he said in a voice full of awe. "So smooth, so strong. Monsieur this is a wonderful boat. I have not seen its like before."

Schmidt took him on a tour of the deck from bow to stern and the old man stopped several times to admire some particular thing, exclaiming extravagantly, yet clever enough not to overdo it lest he spoil his plan. As he passed the sailors who lay sprawled in the sunshine, he nodded to them and greeted them with every show of friendship. Then he stopped and looked them over with a considering eye and suddenly he broke into a laugh. He grasped Schmidt by the arm and said, "Look Monsieur, I have an idea. A grand idea. Come, we will tell your officer. Come, come quickly," and he hurried back to the group of men beside his small boat, while Schmidt followed behind him calling to him to wait. When they reached the officers, Papa Jacques began to speak and gesture in wild excitement, jabbering almost too fast for Schmidt to catch what he was saying.

"Monsieur, I am lonely. I do not have guests to visit me, particularly such distinguished guests," he bowed jerkily as he said this, his battered hat in his hands and his shaggy hair standing every whichway. "It is quiet here in the cove, no one ever comes here, but you have been very kind in letting me see your splendid boat. Will you allow me to return the compliment?"

The commander listened to Schmidt's translation and then looked at his fellow officers. "Now what the devil does he mean?" But the old man continued: "Messieurs do not know my friend the Whiskey Blanc. He is good friend for the days that are cold and foggy. And he is good for the party too. Would Monsieur allow me to bring him some of the Whiskey Blanc in order that we might drink the health of Monsieur and his gallant crew?"

"Have any of you ever tasted the stuff?" said the commander to the others. "Do you know anything about it?"

"It's a kind of homemade liquor, I think, Herr Commander, the kind he's talking about," said one of the officers. "I believe it tastes like hell but I understand it is a comparatively harmless brew."

Papa Jacques bent his head quickly to conceal a smile. Harmless! If they thought that, so much the better. He continued his plea. "It would cheer your men, Monsieur, it would make them happy and warm their blood."

"I suppose it could do no harm," said the commander when this was translated for him. "And if we accept, it will keep the old fool from growing suspicious. All right, Schmidt, tell him we'll try his Whiskey Blanc as he calls it."

PAPA Jacques appeared to be convulsed with joy when he heard this. But the commander was speaking again. "Ask him if he'll sell us some of the fish. Some fresh fish would be just about what we need."

Papa Jacques listened while Schmidt spoke to him, then he hastened to his boat and began lifting fish out on to the rocks. "For Monsieur," he said. "There is of course, no question of pay. Papa Jacques is not often so greatly honored. The English sailors will be the better for a feed of fish. I regret that I did not think, Monsieur," he tapped his head with a forefinger, "my head does not always work as well as it should because I am old. I should have offered before."

When most of the fish lay on the rocks and two sailors had come with buckets to collect them, Papa Jacques climbed back into his boat and picked up the oars. "Monsieur, we will have a party, eh? First I must get my fish from the other traps around the point beyond my house on the other side. That will take until late in the afternoon. Then I must cook my supper and then, and then, Monsieur, I will come with the Whiskey Blanc and this evening we will drink toasts to each other and maybe sing a little, eh Monsieur?"

The commander was speaking to his companions. "That repair job cannot be made before tomorrow afternoon at the earliest. This spot is lonely and remote and at night we would be safe. They are more likely to look for us in the daytime. Tell him to come, Schmidt, and bring his whiskey, it will do the men good to have a night off and no possible harm can come of it."

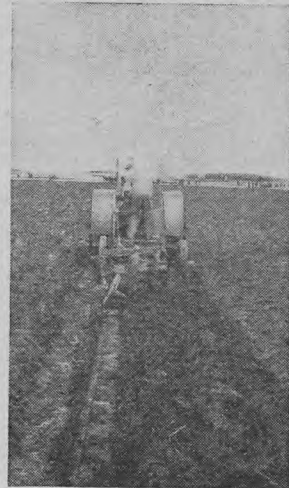
Papa Jacques rowed away and as he swung the oars he smiled back at the men on the rocks. Then he rounded the point and the smile left his lips. He rowed swiftly home, tied the boat to the jetty and walked up the path to his house. He limped in through the door and went straight to the old dresser that stood against the opposite wall. He opened one of the drawers and rummaged in the back of it for a moment. When he withdrew his hand he held a small, flat black box. With the box clasped in his hands, he stood very still. He straightened his stooped shoulders, lifted his head high and brought his heels smartly to attention. It was not Papa Jacques who stood there but Sergeant Jacques Riel whose quick thinking and quicker action and whose exceptional bravery in the face of the enemy had been the proud toast of his old regiment! The old "Vingt-Deuxième" God bless them! Proof of this bravery lay in the little black box. He opened it and looked at the Distinguished Conduct Medal lying in its cushion of white satin and the grimness of his mouth relaxed a little as his rough brown hand lifted the medal and held it against the breast of his coarse homespun shirt.

THEN he replaced it and put the box away and with quick decisive movements that would have surprised the men on the submarine, he gathered his carving tools, picked up a piece of wood and set to work.

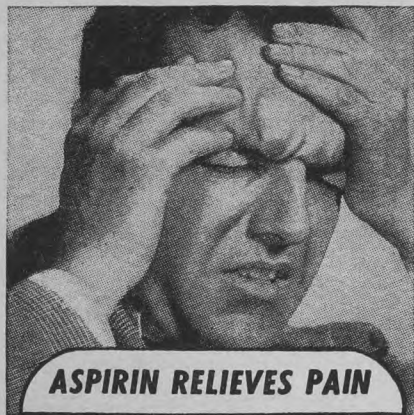
His skilful fingers flew, turning the wood this way and that and before long the rough wooden block began to take shape—a shape strongly resembling a submarine. A few minutes more and the conning tower was easily recognizable and then with deft, sure strokes with his amazingly agile fingers, he cut a swastika on the bow of the little boat. Then, still moving quickly, he painted the whole thing black except the swastika which stood out, unmistakably, in bold relief.

When it was finished he looked at it critically and frowned. This was not his usual work; it was crude but his great need was for haste and not a moment could be wasted in fine detail. He set the small boat to dry and went about getting himself something to eat. Papa Jacques was far too seasoned a campaigner to undertake a hazardous mission on an empty stomach!

As he prepared and ate his meal he planned carefully. On the pretext of going to his up-river traps, he would row quickly to the home of André who lived in a small hut a mile on this side of the



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T, Montreal.

village. He would put some fish and the little submarine in a sack and this he would give to André with instructions to take it to the naval station just above the village. Papa Jacques could not do this himself because he did not dare be absent too long. It was fairly certain that the submarine crew would lie low during the daytime, but he didn't like to take chances. The commander might decide to send a couple of men to see how much truth he had spoken about living alone, and too long an absence could not easily be accounted for since the traps were just around the point.

This was one of the few times in his life when Papa Jacques wished he could write because then it would be a simple matter to give a note to André to be delivered to the corvette commander; no use giving a verbal message because poor André was simple. He would not understand and would get all mixed up. There was nothing for it but to try this way.

As he hurried the fish into the sack and dropped the little wooden submarine in with them, Papa Jacques smiled. He was beginning to feel good about all this. It had an air of adventure about it which delighted him. He'd show those corvette boys that he knew a thing or two; that the D.C.M. in the little black box had not been wrongly awarded!

He tied the mouth of the sack, slung it over his shoulder and as he started down towards the jetty he sang lustily:

*"Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon, fait bon, fait bon,
Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon dormir."*

He shoved off and with great swinging strokes sent the boat skimming through the water and soon he rounded a point and his house was hidden from view.

The grim lines had returned around his mouth for Papa Jacques was worried. So many things could go wrong; André might not be home; or, Papa Jacques might not be able to impress him with the necessity for speed because André could be as temperamental as a prima donna when he felt like it.

Papa Jacques was a good oarsman and his steady, powerful strokes made good time and before long he came in sight of André's house. André was home. Papa Jacques could see him sitting on the wharf mending a net. He hailed him good-naturedly and André looked up and waved. Papa Jacques brought his boat in to the wharf and spoke in friendly greeting to the other man who looked at him with dull eyes but a cheerful smile.

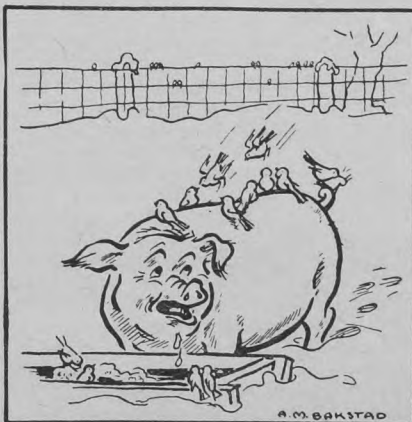
"Good day, good day, neighbor," he said and held up a piece of the net he was mending. "There is a hole in my net. The fish eat it all the time. I cannot stop them. All the time they eat my net. What is the poor man to do?"

"Too, bad, too bad, André. But I have an important errand for you and if you will deliver it for me I will give you one of my strong nets. The fish cannot eat that. You will take this message for me?"

André dropped his net and leaned forward, joy written on his face. "One of your nets, neighbor? Ah, that would be good, very good. It would bring me luck you think?"

"It would bring you luck," Papa Jacques assured him. "But look you André, you must go very quickly to the big government boat at the naval station. You know the one?"

"Yes, yes. The big boat. It whistles



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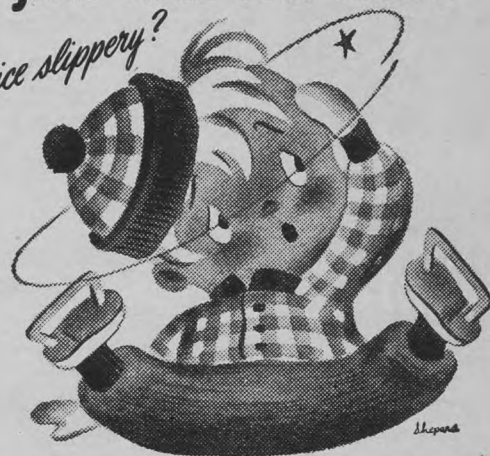
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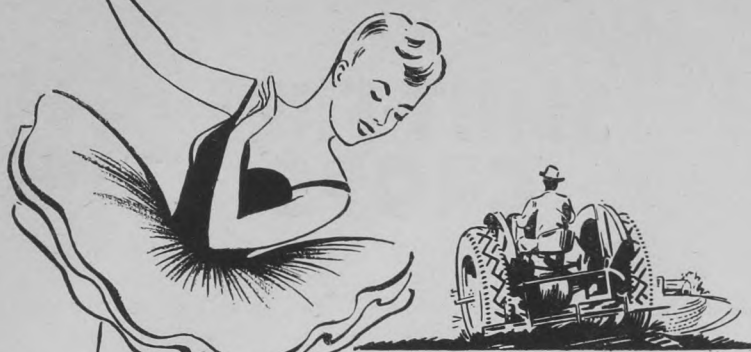
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like this—" and he gave an expert imitation of the corvette's banshee-like hooting.

"That's the one. Very well, you will take this sack. You must not lose it, understand?" André nodded his head and listened carefully; the new net meant much to him. "And you will give it to the officer on the government boat. You will say to him that here is the fish he ordered from Papa Jacques—be sure you say he ordered them—and that there is also the little piece of wood carving which he ordered. Do you understand, André?" Papa Jacques looked anxiously at the other who nodded his head and repeated: "The fish from Papa Jacques that were ordered and the little wooden carving. Yes, I understand."

Papa Jacques sighed with relief and went on: "And then you will say, and be sure you do not forget this, it is very important; he is to bring the money for them right away. He is not to wait a day, he is to come at once and bring his big boat with the money. You understand?"

Again André repeated after the old man and without more ado got into his boat which had an outboard motor. Papa Jacques gave him the sack and listened to him once more as he went over the message, then André turned his boat towards the naval station and Papa Jacques with his anxiety only partly relieved headed for home again. On the way he stopped at his traps and collected the fish in them and then continued on his way.

Arriving at the boat landing the old man tied the boat and his mind went again to the dangerous business he had become mixed up in and though he tried not to worry he kept on thinking about how many things could go wrong with the daring plan he had set in motion and his hands shook a little as he went about the familiar tasks of cleaning and salting his fish. Suppose Lieutenant-Commander Harris on the corvette did not understand the message! Papa Jacques frowned at this possibility but he knew that he had to take that chance; there was no going back now.

Finally the fish were all spread on the drying racks and the old man limped up the path to the house. In the shed he kept his supply of whiskey blanc and from this stock he took four large stone jars. It was his own particular and very potent homebrew which he made from a recipe handed down through generations of his family and he always had a good supply on hand. Papa Jacques was provident in all things, particularly as regarded an abundant supply of the necessities of life—and his whiskey blanc had a high priority rating on this list.

The four jars just about cleaned him out and yet he wondered if there would be enough for the crew of the submarine, but, and he paused in the middle of the path with a jar in each hand. He had forgotten! These men would not have his capacity; he was used to the stuff, and definitely you had to be used to it! An expression of wicked glee creased the brown old face and with a jaunty wag of his head Papa Jacques continued on with the jars to stow them safely in the rowboat. As he considered the possible effects of his liquor on the unsuspecting Germans, he was much happier and even if it took the whole four jars and a bit more, he felt that the whiskey would certainly not be wasted.

When he had the other two jars safely aboard, the old man climbed into the boat and started away down the river towards the submarine lair. His plans were all clear in his mind now; of course there could be a hitch, but now that he was actually on the way, Papa Jacques felt more confident.

He knew exactly what he intended to do. He knew Germans. Others might regard them as supermen, but not Papa Jacques. He knew that under those thick Nazi hides was plain, ordinary flesh and blood the same as other men and the crew of the submarine were young, mere boys many of them. Ah, yes! Papa Jacques had a valuable ally in old human nature!

As for the corvette; surely nothing could go wrong there. André must have delivered his message by this time. It should be just about dark when the navy men arrived to take over. The timing was the important thing but

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Papa Jacques knew his whiskey blanc! By the time the Germans had had a couple of goods swigs they'd be ripe for further suggestions. The old man smiled grimly. Yes, sir! he'd show them! And he'd show those smart corvette boys, too, that the army was not to be despised when it came to catching German submarines!

As he rounded the point his spirits rose and he began to sing:

*"Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon, fait bon, fait bon..."*

It wasn't exactly a boating song but it proclaimed Papa Jacques' holiday mood and the Germans smiled at the innocent, guileless old man who was rowing towards them through the early dusk to spend a happy evening with them.

"Here I am! Here I am, Messieurs. And here in the boat is old Whiskey Blanc! Wait, wait now, I will tie the boat!"

Schmidt, his interpreter of the morning, came to help him and when he saw the four stone jars he laughed and called something in German and two more men stepped forward, each taking a jar, and leaving the other two for Schmidt and Papa Jacques. The old man took the jar he carried to the submarine commander and with a deep bow offered it to him. A sailor brought a mug and Papa Jacques poured some of the liquor into it and as the officer raised it to his lips, the old man put a hand on his arm. "One moment," he said and beckoned Schmidt. "Tell Monsieur to sip slowly first. It is strong and he must get the feel of it in his throat."

The commander did as he was told and as he swallowed he shook his head violently, "Tausend teufel!" he spluttered but immediately a warm glow spread through him and he turned to Papa Jacques with surprised appreciation in his face. The others had all tried it by this time and now Papa Jacques held up his hand for silence.

"Messieurs, we must have a toast," he said, a wicked gleam in his eye. "Let us drink to the success of my little party this evening." The liquor went the rounds while the old man chuckled quietly to himself.

It was a long time since these German boys had had any fun and as the potent liquor took hold of them, the grimness of life in a German submarine began to slip from them and they began to laugh among themselves and relax visibly. But this was Papa Jacques' party; he didn't intend to lose control. He caught Schmidt by the arm, a smiling, happily drunken Schmidt. "Tell them to sing," he said, but several of the crew had already broken into song and in a moment they were all singing. Forgotten was the fact that they were hiding among the rocks of an enemy coast; that their position was dangerous in the extreme! They only knew that they felt better, happier than they had for a long, long time and they lifted their young voices in the songs of their homeland, those rousing, colorful drinking songs of an older, happier Germany. It was inevitable that German love songs should follow and some of the men sang with tears streaming down their faces. Oh, it was a lovely party!

At first the officers were a bit standoffish, but as the whiskey blanc began to warm their blood, reserve broke and dropped away and the first lieutenant led the whole crew in a number of songs that increased Papa Jacques' admiration, not so much of their voices which blended in lovely harmony, as in the potency of his cherished whiskey blanc!

Schmidt came over to him. "They want you to sing. They want you to teach them the song you were singing when you came up in the boat a while ago."

"Certainement! I will sing the line first, you follow me. Slow at first, then you'll pick it up faster." In a few minutes they had managed the words, ineptly but joyfully and Papa Jacques wished that his old comrades-in-arms could be there to hear! At the height of the singing the old man looked about him, appalled at the success of his daring plan. Thus far, it left nothing to be

desired. Could he press fate a little farther? You never know till you try, said Papa Jacques to himself and aloud he informed Schmidt that the liquor must be running low.

"My house is above on the point. Will Monsieur and his shipmates accompany me there where there are two more jars of Whiskey Blanc? There is a dried-out water course up the cliff and my house is only a step beyond."

The invitation was received with shouts of approval. As far as the commander was concerned, it seemed like a perfectly reasonable suggestion. After a few drinks of whiskey he had forgotten entirely the need for caution.

It was a strange procession that filed up the steep dried-out water course,—a path which not one of them would have attempted, sober! There were no casualties however, except those who had gone down for the count under the influence of the liquor and had to be left behind dead to the world, some on the submarine and some sprawled on the rocks where Papa Jacques devoutly hoped the tide would get them.

When they reached the house it was dark and Papa Jacques lit all his available lamps — three inside the house and two storm lanterns outside. There must be plenty of light for the corvette when she came — and she should not be far off now. And then the party really hit its stride!

"More songs, old man, more songs," and with Papa Jacques leading them the raucous voices rose on the night air in wild and lusty song.

In the meantime Lieutenant-Commander Harris had been resting in his cabin on the corvette when he was disturbed by loud and angry voices. One was Lieutenant Corcoran the officer of the watch, but the other he could not recognize at the moment, though he thought it sounded familiar. He listened but could not hear what the stranger said. Corcoran's words, however, were plain and emphatic. "Get away with you now, and take your damned sack with you. Nobody ordered fish I tell you."

A fretful voice answered him but Harris could not catch the words. Then Corcoran again, "No, I tell you! We don't want fish. No, he didn't order it! Get that damn boat away from the side, you're scratching our paint!"

Harris got to his feet and picked up his cap, went to join his subordinate. "What's up Corky?" he said. Corcoran turned. "It's André, he insists you ordered fish and some carved wooden object. Says Papa Jacques sent them and you must bring the money at once. Sounds like an old-time 'meler-drammer' doesn't it?"

Harris leaned over the side. "What's the matter?" he asked quietly. André grew more insistent. "Papa Jacques say come. Bring money. Now."

"Let's see the sack. What's in it?" A sailor retrieved the sack and brought it to the two officers. "Open it," said



"Did you call, sir?"

Harris and the sailor untied the knot and they all peered inside.

"Fish is right, pheugh!" said Corcoran but suddenly Harris reached in and brought out the little wooden submarine. "Hello, what's this!"

He turned it round in his hand and examined it carefully and saw the swastika on the bow. "Well, well! what d'you know! We're to come at once are we? Why, the clever old coot! Don't you get it, Corky? He sent me the fish because he knew I hadn't ordered them. Then, he puts this in and says I ordered that too, and I must bring the money for it. He knows how I've tried to buy things from him before and he most emphatically won't sell. He knew that would get me at once! Then the fact that I know, and everybody knows, he is no good at carving something he hasn't seen, and seen at close hand too! My God! Do you see the implication of that?"

Corcoran's eyes were wide. "He's seen a sub around somewhere!"

"No doubt of it. It may be laying mines back behind the island. Perhaps they think that's the channel. Even Huns can make mistakes."

"No mistake if it took our tails off some day on patrol," said Corcoran, then at the sound of the outboard motor he yelled suddenly, "Hey! Come back here!"

"Let him go," said Harris, "he can't tell us anything. No wonder the old man wouldn't trust him with the word about the sub. Well, we'll go round and find out what the old boy knows. He must have seen the damn thing out in the water and can give us bearings."

It was dark as the corvette came opposite Papa Jacques' landing. The water was very deep and they were able to come in alongside the high jetty. But long before they were at the dock they heard the singing and the officers stood on the bridge, amazed at the sound which came from the lighted house.

"Will you listen to that," said Harris. "What the hell's going on!" The rollicking song came out to them:

*"Allouette, gentille allouette,
Allouette, je t'y plumerai..."*

The roar of sound swelled to a peak and burst in uproarious laughter. The two officers looked at each other. "The old man must be giving a party," said Corcoran.

"He hasn't got a party reputation," answered Harris. "Gad! there's enough noise to scare forty submarines. He's chased them clean out to the middle of the Atlantic by this time. If he's brought us down here for nothing, I'll string him up!"

The two men studied the house in silence for a few minutes more, then Harris said: "And yet... I wonder! There was something damn funny about that message. I mean the way he sent it. You don't suppose..." he looked thoughtfully at Corcoran, then, "I think we'd better go and have a look. And be damn quiet about it too."

Orders were quietly given and the officers with the armed crew behind them, started up towards the house. The singing came out on a rising swell to meet them:

*"Derrière chez nous y at'un étang
En roulant ma boule."*

The song was accompanied now by the stamping of feet in time to the tune.

*"En roulant ma boule, ma boule,
En roulant ma boule."*

SILENTLY the sailors approached the house. The door was wide open and the din from inside was appalling. The whiskey blanc had done its work well and the Germans had long ago flung caution to the winds and were enjoying themselves to their hearts' content.

As Harris and Corcoran peered through the window it was an amazing sight that met their astonished eyes. Papa Jacques had few chairs but there were Germans sitting on the floor, on the table, on the dresser, they lounged around the walls and some lay in drunken stupor in the corners. In the midst of it all was Papa Jacques. He had shoved a small stool against one wall and he stood on this facing the door leading the singing.

"Holy biddy! Did you ever see such a sight in your life?" said Corcoran. "They're Germans he's got there. Hordes



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of Germans!! Where d'you suppose he got them for God's sake?"

Harris was looking at Papa Jacques. "I wouldn't know. He's probably got the whole damn German fleet anchored with his nets! We'll never hear the end of this. Listen, there they go again! and he's talking to them in German and they don't even notice it. They're tanked to the eyes."

The old man was shouting: "All right, now! for the honor and glory of the old 'Vingt-Deuxieme,' follow me. You know the words and the tune. Ready?" And taking their lead from him the entire company broke into song.

*"Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon, fait bon, fait bon,
Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon dormir."*

"Corky," there was admiration in Harris' voice, "take a good like in there. You're looking at a truly great man if you never see one again. I think it's time we took over, the old man looks done in. There's no back door, we'll walk right in on them. Keep an eye on the windows though I think they're all too pie-eyed to make a break. Got your guns ready? Right! Follow me."

With that, Harris stepped through the lighted doorway, his men behind him. They stood a full minute in the room before the Germans noticed them and then it took another moment or so for the full import of what had happened to penetrate. The German commander, lounging back in a chair beside the stove was the first to realize the situation. He made a move to rise, but the sight of the fully armed Canadian sailors convinced him that it was useless to resist and he subsided. He sat perfectly still and though the shock cleared his brain somewhat, the grip of the whiskey blanc could not be thrown off in a moment.

Complete silence fell upon the room. Then Papa Jacques waved his arm. "Took you damn long time to come," he said pleasantly and climbing down from the stool he went to the dresser where he thrust one of his guests roughly

aside and rummaged in the back of the drawer. No one moved. It was still his show and Harris waited for the old man to play out his scene. When he turned, Papa Jacques had his D.C.M. pinned on the breast of his rough homespun shirt. His eyes met those of the naval officer with a kind of shy pride. Then he approached and in his usual bantering tone he said, "So, I have to catch your submarines for you, eh?" He spoke in English and the German commander who also spoke English started. The full significance of the trap he had been led into dawned on him now.

Papa Jacques was continuing his mild tirade. "Too bad you sleep on the job! Where would you be without old Papa Jacques?"

THIS was the kind of good-natured leg-pulling they always indulged in and the old man laughed now though there was an undertone of emotion in his tired voice. But Lieutenant-Commander Harris did not laugh. He stood straight and tall and he said quietly, "Sergeant Riel, this is a splendid piece of work you've done tonight. On behalf of the Royal Canadian Navy, I thank you."

Slowly Papa Jacques drew himself erect, the light from the nearest lamp shone on the D.C.M. on his breast. With his hands at his sides, his heels together, his head up, he looked back at Harris. "Thank you, sir," was all he said but between the young naval officer and the old soldier, there was complete and affectionate understanding. Then Harris unbent. "How in hell did you do it, you old buzzard?"

To the amazement of the watching Germans, Papa Jacques punched the navy man in the ribs. "The navy must always come to the army, young man! Often I have told that to you, but you do not believe."

"Okey, okey, so we call in the army! Now come on, break down and tell us the story. These birds just didn't drop in for a social call I suppose?"

Papa Jacques limped across the room



I've been eating too many grasshoppers lately.

and picked up one of the empty liquor jars. "Here it is," he said.

"Here is what?"

Papa Jacques' secret weapon. All the time I hear about the secret weapon. Bah! I have one. It can catch plenty of Germans. It can catch a submarine. I have a submarine for you too, mon petit!" The old man roared with laughter and the bewildered Germans, still pretty drunk, thought this must all be part of the show and that the party was about to start again, so they laughed too, but their commander silenced them quickly.

In a few words Papa Jacques told his story and as he talked broad grins appeared on the faces of the Canadian

sailors lined up behind Harris and Corcoran in the doorway. It was an astounding story and hard to believe; but the proof was right here in the room with them.

It didn't take long to wind things up. The Germans were taken on board the corvette and a detachment of sailors were sent to take care of the submarine since no resistance need be looked for there.

And then the corvette was ready to leave. The moon had come up and it shone full down on the completely impossible scene. Harris stood on the dock with his hand on the old man's shoulder. The banter was gone from both of them.

"I'm proud to know you, Jacques Riel," said Harris. "How you managed this all alone, I'll never know."

The strain of the past hours marked the worn old face of Papa Jacques. He looked small in the moonlight, small and lonely. "We were not babies in the old 'Vingt-Deuxieme,'" he said with dignity. "In the old days, we were tough and we did plenty things braver than this thing I have done tonight."

Harris held out his hand and the old man took it with a hand that trembled. "You'll hear more about this business, Jacques. They'll probably make you a ruddy duke or something," he said lightly. "Maybe they'll call a corvette after you. How'd you like that eh? 'H.M.C.S. Riel.' Not bad is it?"

"Not bad," said Papa Jacques softly. He liked the idea.

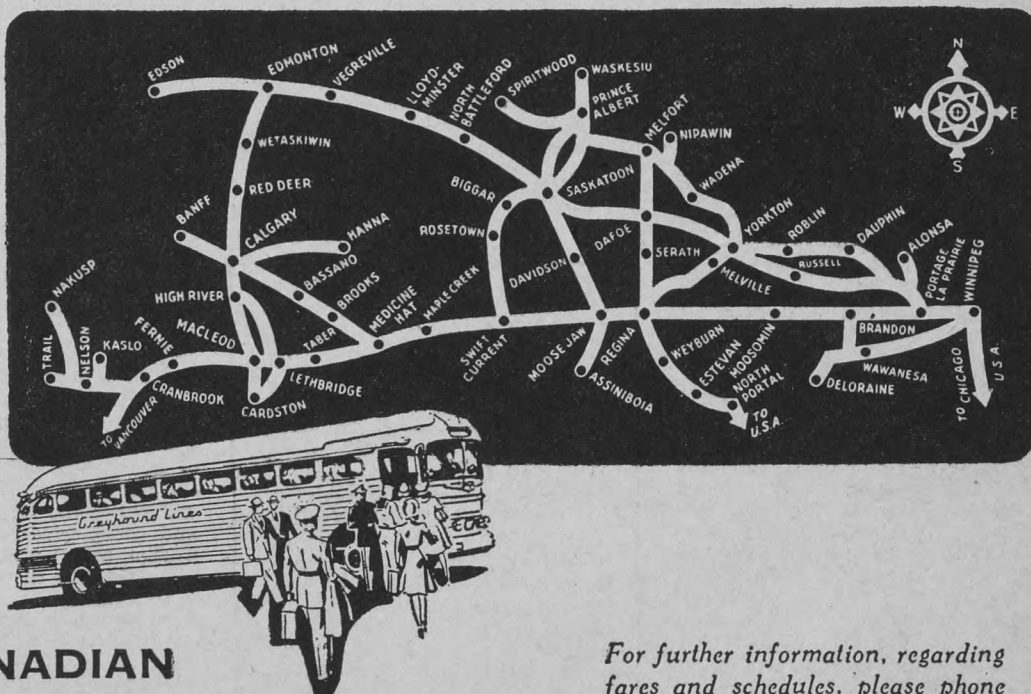
Then Harris went aboard and the corvette pulled away from the dock. Harris and Corcoran stood on the bridge and watched the old man limping back up the path to the house. How were they to know that he was marching again at the head of his old company and that the ghosts of the old "Vingt-Deuxieme" marched with him! They only heard the sound of his voice broken now with fatigue, but triumphant, growing fainter across the moon-flooded water as it sang:

*"Auprès de ma blonde,
Qu'il fait bon, fait bon, fait bon . . .*

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Feathered Outlaws

What to do about two bird villains

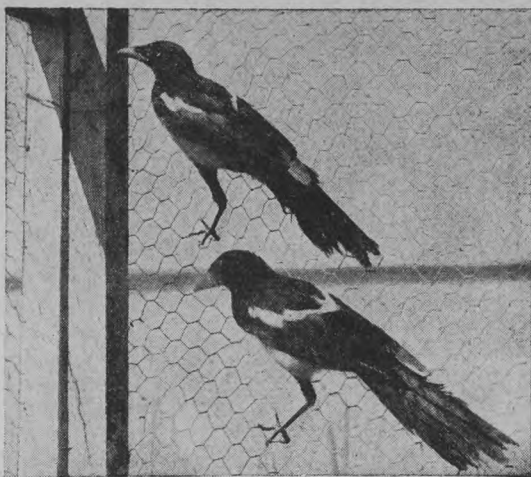
By KERRY WOOD

TWO bird villains, the Crow and Magpie, are blithely increasing their numbers here in western Canada every year, despite man's desperate efforts to reduce them to harmless totals. Last fall a farmer who lives 19 miles from our town counted no less than seven "fall flocks" of crows on the drive in from his farm, and every flock totalled well over 100 birds and the largest contained more than 300. Another farmer spoke of a dead horse on his land, from which he flushed 32 magpies the other morning. The magpies are thriving in almost every district and have now reached numbers which make us "view with alarm." Yet we haven't idly countenanced the increase of the two bad birds; we've been fighting them for years. But the fact remains that the birds are definitely gaining in numbers, which argues that our control methods are at fault.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid out by rural municipalities and sportsmen's game clubs during the last 20 years for crow and magpie eggs and feet, trying to reduce the numbers of the nasty pair. The egg bounty was the most popular control scheme for a long time, because it was so easy to operate and seemed to promise such good results. Most naturalists stated right from the first that egg collecting wouldn't work, and time has proved them to be right. If one egg clutch was destroyed, the pairing magpies or crows simply built a new nest and tried again. If the second clutch was smashed, or in some cases even the third clutch, the persistent birds would simply continue to try again. Each destroyed nest taught them an arduous lesson about being more secretive when choosing their next nest location, and eventually most pairs managed to raise a successful brood. Thousands of dollars have thus been wasted on the egg-collecting scheme, and probably thousands more will be squandered on the same venture before we all admit that egg-collecting won't control wily crows and magpies.

The foot bounty system is based on the idea that the only good magpie or crow is a dead one—and get the feet to prove it! Apparently there is no possible argument against this system, since dead birds can do no wrong. Yet the fact remains that even the foot-collecting scheme has not worked any noticeable successes, and at five cents per pair the system costs plenty. Crows and magpies are still very much on the increase throughout the whole of western Canada, despite the fact that a most vigorous campaign was carried on against both birds during the past spring and summer. Many sport clubs and municipalities held out the added inducement of permits to buy rationed shotgun shells to coax men and boys to go after the pests more actively, and literally hundreds of thousands of the birds were killed and their feet collected to prove it. But today, magpies and crows are still thriving.

THE black-feathered and possibly black-hearted crow isn't so bad a bird as the magpie. Here in the West



[Photo by Ducks Unlimited.]
Caged Magpies.

the crow does a certain amount of honest good for the farmer by destroying large quantities of insect pests. During the mouse plague of two years ago in Alberta, the crow was right in there pitching along with the hawks and owls and gulls, eating the grain-destroying mice as fast as Blackie could catch them. During the spring plowing the crow goes after cutworms and any other insects exposed to view, while later on crows spend much of their time gulping down sizeable totals of the grasshopper hordes.

It's true that crows love birds' eggs and young fledglings, and it may be that they destroy enough beneficial birds to cancel most of their own good work for the farmer among the insect pests. And it's more than true that crows eat a lot of duck and grouse eggs annually. Yet many naturalists believe that the crow isn't a very serious agricultural pest, but more of a sportsman's problem.

Read this item from *Birds of Canada*, written by P. A. Taverner, ornithologist employed by the National Museum of Canada, concerning crows: "As for active methods of control, probably the least satisfactory and most expensive one is the bounty system. From a purely agricultural point of view, the status of the crow in the west is doubtful. At the best, it is mildly beneficial; at the worst, but neutral. The crow question becomes, therefore, one for the sportsman rather than for the farmer. The policy of public bounties and taxing the general public for the benefit of a particular class is a questionable one. Could it be regarded as a permanent investment, if the species would stay reduced when once brought to a normal number, it might be differently viewed and the expense justified as for the general good. But the relief is only temporary and un-

less continued year after year as a running expense is of no permanent benefit. It behooves the sportsman to protect his own sport and to take the burden of controlling one of the worst game destroyers."

WHICH means that a better system than the foot bounty method will have to be found, for it is too expensive a proposition for the sportsmen group to operate if it does

not produce worthwhile results. And as noted already, the results haven't been any cause for joy.

The chicken-wire trap works on crows only in certain parts of Canada, notably the east and in those districts where the crows spend the winter. Crow food is usually too plentiful in the west during the open weather to gain any worthwhile concentration of the birds at baited-trap spots.

But there is another crow-control stunt which would really work in western Canada, one that has been used successfully by game department offi-

cials in the United States. It calls for the finding of crow-roosts, every fall; the fall-flocking crows roost in the same regions every year, though the actual trees may vary from season to season. Hundreds of crows share the one roost late in the autumn, just before the migration exodus starts, and they return to such roosts night after night for one or two weeks if the weather holds steady. (A friend of mine told me about a crow roost 20 miles from our town where he and two companions shot upwards of 75 birds apiece in the course of an hour and a half one evening!) I'm not advocating shooting at the roosts but the use of dynamite, as worked in the States where government men sometimes bag thousands of the birds at a single roost. In western Canada we do not get a concentration of thousands of birds at one roost, but often there will be 400 or 500 roosting in a tiny copse of trees. A few sticks of dynamite strung among the branches at such spots would humanely kill far more birds than the foot bounty system yields, and at a minute fraction of the cost. The important detail would be to have competent men do the blasting, perhaps game branch employees trained in this work, and sportsmen could co-operate by locating the crow roosts in each district and reporting such locations to the government.

CROWS may be the sportsman's responsibility, but the farmer has to woefully assume the burden of keeping the magpie in check, for maggies do far more damage to the farmer than to the sportsman. Oh, the mag finds enough partridge and duck eggs to make it a headache for the sportsman, too, and this bird is much more clever at nest-finding than its black cousin. But the all-year resident magpies really pile up their most vicious record against the agriculturist. Not only by destroying the eggs and young of valuable insectivorous and weed-seed eating birds, (damage we often neglect to remember) but maggies prey directly on the farmers' livestock, from poultry eggs and young chicks right up to prime beef cattle of a saleable size. The eyes and birth-wounds of lambs and calves are often attacked by magpies, bringing death to the defenceless young. Adult cattle and horses with warble sores or saddle gall wounds on their backs do not seem to object to the beak-probing attention of the magpies, and the birds sometimes peck through into vitals and

frequently cause the death of valuable livestock in this way.

The only good thing which may be said for the magpie is that the bird helps reduce the carrion nuisance in range-lands. But in many cases the wicked birds first kill the animals which become carrion, so don't give them too much credit as scavengers.

The black-and-white mag is truly the farmer's problem, and the egg and foot bounty system has not worked at all on this canny marauder. Where once the birds built openly among willows and poplars, magpies now prefer the screening conifers for their bulky nest locations, so that they may hide more successfully from egg-collectors. As for the foot-system, it is a clever gunner who can bag more than half a dozen adult maggies in a year's time, unless shooting over bait.

But the maggies do have an Achilles' heel, located in their stomachs. Magpies have a difficult time finding sufficient food during the tough parts of the winter, and that's the clue to their control. They'll gather around any carrion at such seasons, often concentrating in such numbers that they are able to drive off coyotes from such finds by their persistent diving and pecking at the lean wolves. Bait is a sure-fire attraction for a magpie during cold weather, as any rural butcher can testify.

Which means that the Jack Miner Trap and the Australian Crow Trap will both work on magpies, when used in mid-winter. Carrion bait placed in such traps will attract maggies for miles around, and the traps may be set up near farm buildings and require only a few minutes' attention daily during the farmer's quiet season. Plans for the traps are obtainable from provincial game departments; the traps are inexpensive to build when mesh-wire is available, and once built will last for several seasons. If there was one trap on one farm in every ten farms throughout the magpie nuisance area, and each trap was baited and properly tended for one month every winter, magpie numbers could be slashed decisively in very short order.

The two control methods mentioned may have to be put off for the duration, due to workers' lack of time and the scarcity of both dynamite and chicken-wire. But here's a couple of postwar plans which would really work, if the sportsmen and farmers throughout the West want to unite to rid themselves of our two bad birds.

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[Photo by Ducks Unlimited.]
Diet of Duck eggs.

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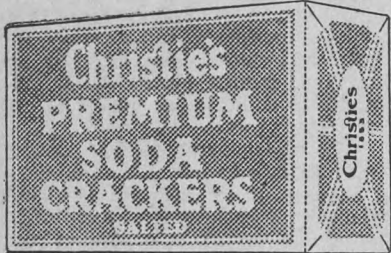


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Household Hints

Timely tips for the busy housewife

Use the legs of heavy wool socks when past all mending. Cut them off at the ankle, open them down the middle, join two or three on the machine on three sides like a bag, slip this over the dry mop and pin each side of handle with safety pins to keep in place. This makes a wonderful floor polisher for waxed floors and can be removed, shaken or washed and used again. Put two or three feet of same heavy socks on the hand to rub the kitchen stove over. The more darned they are the better.—Mrs. D.S.M., Man.

When pillow slips become too worn to use for their original purpose I use them as dust protectors for clothes hung up in the closet. I cut a small hole in the closed end just large enough for the hook of the hanger to come through. Then when I hang up a coat or dress the pillow case slips over the garment, keeping dust off.—Mrs. E.R., Sask.

When darning woolen socks or stockings use wool for the up and down stitches and lisle thread for the cross-way ones. The darn will last three times as long as all-wool ones. Another method is to thread your needle with one wool and one lisle thread and then darn as usual.—Miss C.T., Sask.

To mend granite basins, soften a piece of putty and press it flat on the inside of the basin and smooth it flat on both sides of the dish and bake it in a moderately hot oven until it hardens, being careful not to burn. I have mended quite large holes with this.—Mrs. C.Mc., Sask.

When I open a glass of jelly or jam, I carefully remove the paraffin cover, wash it and place it in an old granite tea-pot. Here it is stored in a safe clean place until the following summer, when it is ready to use by placing the tea-pot on the stove. The spout of the pot makes pouring doubly easy.—Mrs. W.C., Ont.

To remove scorch marks from woolen skirts, coats or dresses, apply hydrogen peroxide directly to spots and then place a damp cloth immediately over and press with a hot iron. One application usually removes stain, but in some cases two or three may be necessary.—Mrs. A.J., Sask.

A square piece of board with a caster at each corner is very useful as a stand for a pail when scrubbing a floor. It can be moved about easily and saves having to get up and down each time the pail has to be moved.—Miss P.H., Sask.

I use paper bags, saved from the store to slip my hand into before taking up my stove brush or cloth to wipe off the stove. It saves your hand from the black or grease of the cloth.—Mrs. H.E.W., Sask.

For damp and musty cellars spread a few large lumps of unslaked lime or charcoal about on plates and trays. This will keep the air pure and sweet and absorb dampness.—Mrs. A.R., Sask.

I keep my pot holders clean by covering them with unbleached muslin or cotton covers that close with a snap. These covers are removed when soiled and easily laundered.—Mrs. E.R., Sask.

When I am using a large quantity of apples I boil the peelings and cores, and make apple jelly. As it jells very readily, I use it for setting other fruits and jellies.—Miss G.McL., Man.

When food has been burnt on pots and pans, I use half of a broken clothes

peg for cleansing. I find that it does not mark or chip aluminum or enamel.—Miss G. McL., Man.

Arrange Short Course

A short course for homemakers, April 30 to May 5 is to be conducted by the University of Manitoba, at the Fort Garry site. The course is designed to assist beginners and to present new ideas to the experienced homemaker. Tuition fee is \$2.50. Those attending from out-of-town, desiring to arrange room and board will be advised by the Dean of Women. Information concerning the course may be secured by writing to Dr. Grace Gordon Hood, Director, Home Economics, University of Manitoba.

Sugar Savers

LIKELY, we could learn many wrinkles from our sisters in England to make a small amount of sugar seem more. Here are two sugar savers I discovered which helped me make our half-pound, per person, stretch out to the end of the week. If they are not already among your kitchen knacks, you may find they will help to eke out your sugar supply.

When making an apple pie, shred the peeled apple on your medium-sized vegetable shredder or chop it more finely than has been your custom. Sprinkle in the sugar, spice and dots of butter, allowing one-quarter cup less sugar than you have been in the habit of using to satisfy the taste of your family. I found the sugar more easily penetrated the finely shredded apple and produced a sweeter tasting pie—with less sugar—than when I cut the apple in the ordinary slices.

A soda biscuit, rolled fine and sprinkled near the bottom of the apple

Turn to page 67



Don't Suffer—
DON'T WAIT FOR
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YOU CAN HAVE IT IN
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EASIER SWALLOWED... ACT FASTER

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

Truth

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

Stars are small comfort when a night has leaned
Too long upon the heart;
They only show that dust and silver are
Too many light and shadow years apart.

The Appeal of the Red Cross

THE forces of mercy are on the march, with a brief pause on our sector, to gather fresh strength and materials for a long, strong drive to bring aid, cheer, comfort and relief to those who have suffered war's disasters. This month, the Canadian Red Cross is making an appeal for 10 million dollars to carry on its work during the coming year. Acting as our trustee, the Red Cross will convert our contributed dollars into tangible and intangible services to humanity.

The figure asked for, has been set after careful consideration of the demands likely to be made and after close consultation with Red Cross workers overseas. For each province or "division" a quota has been set, so by now each community is fairly well aware of what is expected of it. It will be the concern of each one of us to see that the quota set is more than reached.

Most of us are familiar with the work of the Red Cross at the level of our own community. We know the endless and patient work of women and other volunteers. We may not fully appreciate the far-reaching effects, the real significance of the accumulated effect of the work done, the materials supplied. Just to list the activities of the Red Cross requires considerable time and space. It takes both time and effort on our part to come to an intelligent appreciation of it. The figures, in so many instances now run into millions.

Over 13 million prisoner-of-war parcels have been packed and shipped from Canada from the six packing plants in operation. Each of the boxes contains food necessary for a balanced diet and is valued at \$2.75. The Red Cross conducts a prisoner-of-war enquiry bureau which endeavors to help trace missing persons.

There are now in Canada 400 blood receiving centres and an objective of 5,000 donations of blood a day has been set. To date nearly two million donations have been made. The extension of Blood Donor clinics into rural areas has been a feature of the work during the past year.

Supplies and comforts, to the number of 39 million, have been shipped overseas for our armed forces and civilian war sufferers. Some five and one-half million articles of comfort have been given to members of the armed services in the Dominion. Lodges have been built or planned near military hospitals so that members of the family may visit the sick and wounded service man.

In addition there are welfare services to the aged and handicapped veteran, the chronic invalids from the last war and this. Home nursing classes have been conducted in many communities, auxiliary nursing services have been trained to assist in hospitals, where a shortage of help has existed. Some 500 young Canadian women are now serving in the Red Cross Corps overseas, driving ambulances or doing other essential work. The Canadian Junior Red Cross has had its special project of 14 day-nurseries for children under five years of age. So the merciful work goes on. Our rewards are well expressed in the words of the chairman of Women's Work for Manitoba Red Cross:

Looking ahead to needs of Red Cross and to planning farm houses

By AMY J. ROE

"Great rewards are flowing back now to us in the gratitude of the sick, of those in prison camps, of men and women now on active service, and of the women and men of many countries, to whom war has brought such grievous misfortunes. These we will treasure in our hearts and know that our time and our energy have been well spent."

That New House

THE present interest of farm people in the repair and improvement of their houses, the planning of new homes, is not surprising. The farmer now has a higher level of income. The production and sale of all kinds of food products has risen steadily during war years. Markets have been assured and prices have been good. The farmer has been able to pay off many of his debts and he now has money to invest. It is understandable that his and his wife's choice of suitable investments should be a new house, or extensive improvements to the one they already occupy.

If they decide to take action immediately; select a plan, secure carpenters, order supplies or sign a builder's contract, they will discover some difficulties. Of these they may not yet be aware and may become acquainted with them through a series of disappointing experiences.

Lumber, especially well-seasoned lumber, is scarce. Some finishing materials are not available at present. Labor is scarce and on a priority basis. There is no assurance that the carpenters needed will be available for any enlarged home-building program for some time.

Many house plans now shown are taken from models designed for urban living with little or no thought for rural needs. Most of them are out of date. Great advances in the proper use of space, types of plumbing, heating and lighting have been made in the past 10 or 20 years. Many houses built less than 10 years ago are already out of date, in that they did not use modern ideas and materials that are now accepted in scientific home building. Houses are long-term investments. A new house should remain useful for many years, often long enough to shelter several generations. It should be as good 20 years from now as the day the owner takes possession.

We lack the services of competent architects, who are familiar with the needs of the farm house. Many farm people will want to have a share in designing their house but will need criticism of their ideas and advice on how best to achieve the features they desire in the new house, or the improvements they wish to make, economically, in the old one.

The studies and work of the various reconstruction committees, the activities of provincial planning boards will serve to focus attention on the need of better farm houses. Building programs will be an important part of the after-the-war planning. Building of hospitals, schools, community centres, private dwellings and low-rental housing schemes will likely be decided on the basis of recognized needs and the providing of employment. It will be essential that the needs of rural areas be thoroughly known if they are to receive their fair share of materials and labor.

So, much as we might like to get started with our

own individual building enterprise, we realize that we may have to wait so that we may get the greatest possible returns for the money spent, the best in the way of materials. The money now available for building the new house, or for the repair job that can not be carried out at present, should be carefully tucked away in Victory Bonds and put into safe-keeping at the nearest bank. Every possible step should be taken to see that the funds are not dissipated through inconsequential spending, unwise investment or for month-by-month purchases, which would otherwise not be made. Attach a slip to the bond, earmarking it for the new house, electrical equipment, heating plant or some other item of that new building program. It will help to give greater satisfaction that your plans some day are to come to reality; to blossom out in that much-hoped-for new home.

Working Out a Plan

WHILE we are waiting we can plan. It is the rare person who does not enjoy studying house plans, drawing some of his own and figuring out what changes could be made. We can alter our paper-drawn plans as often as we like and our mistakes won't cost us a dollar. In this field we can all be amateur experts.

"Building a home of one's own is a great adventure—a cherished adventure, that most of us experience once in a lifetime," is written across a page in my favorite book of house plans. If any of us are hoping to embark on such an adventure, we can make it a richer and more satisfying experience by preparing for it beforehand.

Start now to keep a "House Plan Record Book." Or several such scrapbooks if you wish, possibly one for each floor of the house. A friend tells me that she kept one for each room of the house. The scrapbooks were made of brown wrapping paper leaves bound together, and of such a size that she could easily draw scale-plans and paste in the many clippings she found in newspapers and magazines.

List in such notebooks the things you want. Have at least one page for the things you do not want. Builders sometimes complain that people are quite definite about the things they do not want but are fairly sketchy about the things they do want, which tends to make them experiment with ideas which only experience will prove to be good or poor. And building is an expensive way to experiment with ideas! It is most important to know what you want. If you are able to express that clearly, the architect and the builder will be able to recreate your desires into realities.

You must know how much you can spend as that is the crux of the home-building program. Will you consider borrowing under a long-term repayment contract, which may be feasible in the future under National Housing acts?

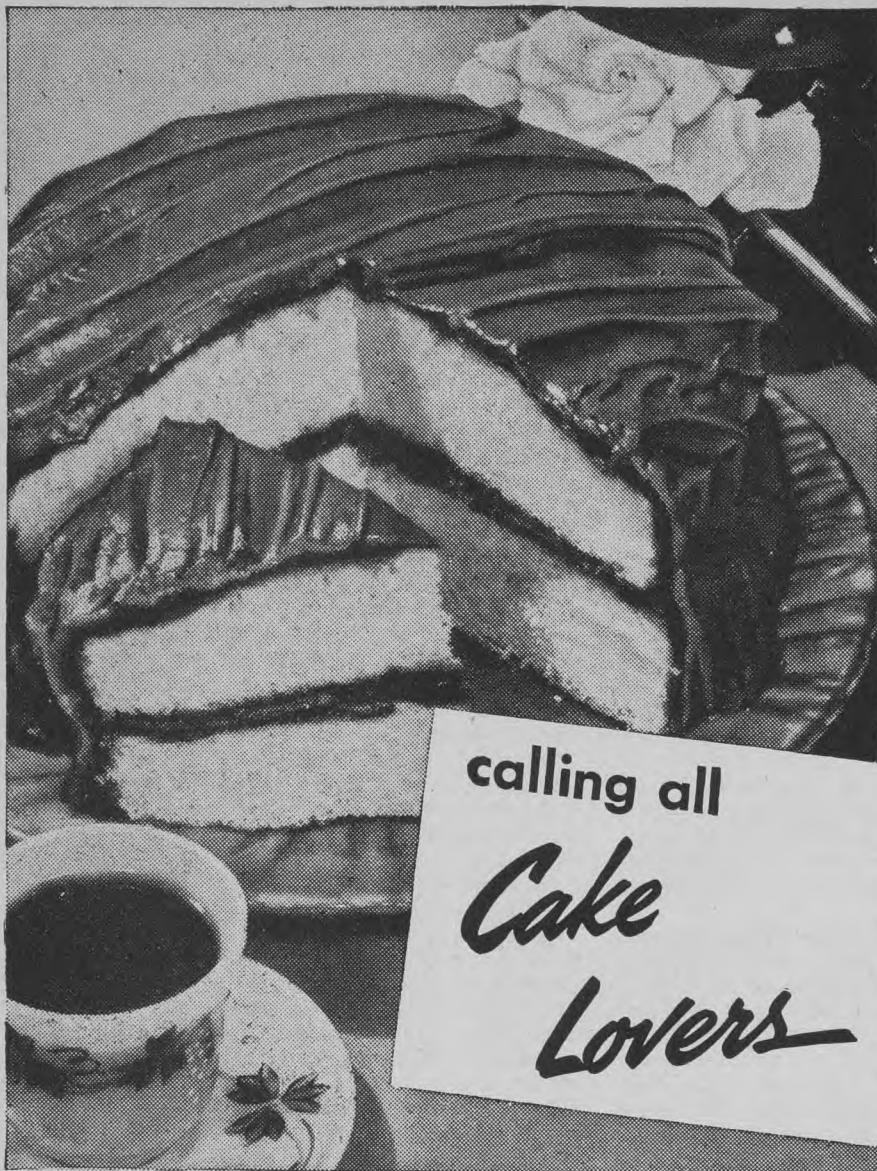
You will decide the location of the house, whether it will face the driveway, as is recommended now by some good authorities, or face the highway. Consider the setting from the standpoint of present or future landscaping.

To help clarify your ideas set up quiz-problems for yourself. Leave plenty of room to enter notes and to alter opinions as you study the various points. Is the house to be one-storey or two—are you going to have a finished room in the basement for recreation or to use as an extra room for help—what type of heating equipment will be the most economical—

Turn to page 67



Left and centre: Women workers in Red Cross sewing and packing rooms, Brandon. Right: Packing prisoner-of-war parcels in Winnipeg plant.



ONLY $\frac{3}{4}$ OF A CUP OF SUGAR IN THIS DELICIOUS GOLD CAKE RECIPE

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Save sugar and use Magic for sure results and economical baking. 3 out of 4 Canadian housewives prefer it.

Gold Cake

3 tbs. butter
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
1 tsp. flavoring extract

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
3 tbs. Magic Baking Powder
Yolks of 3 eggs

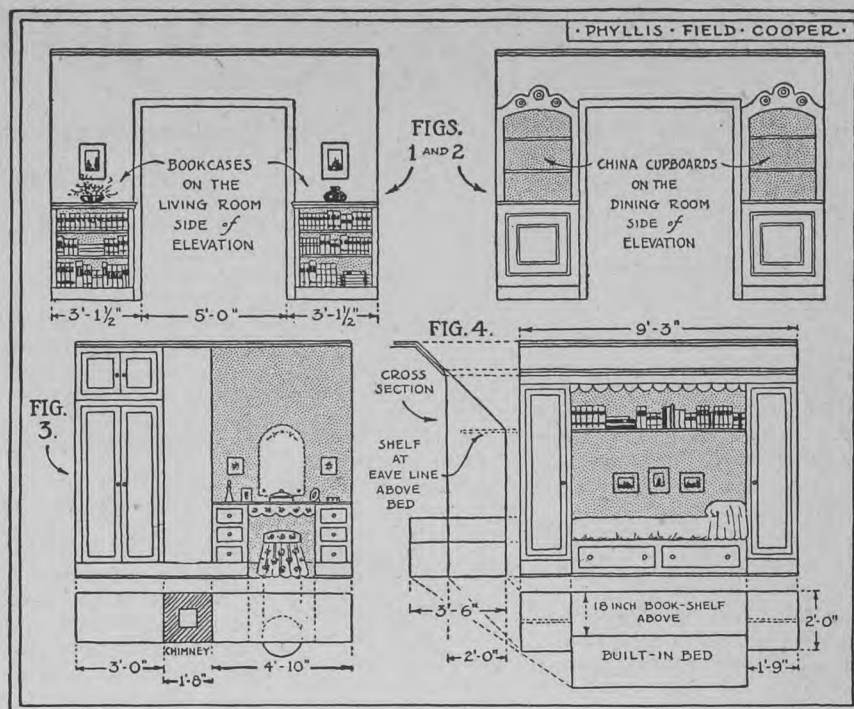
Cream butter; add sugar slowly; add egg yolks—beaten until thick; add flavoring. Sift together flour and baking powder; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Bake in two 7" greased layer-cake pans in moderate oven at 375° F. for 20-25 minutes.

Sugarless Icing

Chocolate Frosting: 1 egg white; $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Maple Syrup;
 $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup Cocoa; $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla.

Put egg white, maple syrup, salt in top of double boiler over boiling water; beat with rotary beater for 9 min. Remove from heat and fold in cocoa gradually. Blend completely. Add vanilla and spread over cake.

MADE IN CANADA



Use of Odd Space

Clever use of odd corners and small rooms for extra storage space

By PHYLLIS FIELD COOPER

HOW to utilize waste space in the home is probably one of the commonest remodelling problems confronting homemakers today. Especially, in the older types of houses do we find numerous opportunities to make all kinds of odd waste space serve some very definite and useful purpose.

Let us take a few specific examples, as for instance, the square type of living-room in which the wall space is badly cut up with windows, doors and perhaps a large archway. In such a room it is difficult to arrange furniture, often necessitating the omission of a useful piece such as a book-case or small desk. Here is an opportunity to reduce the size of the opening from perhaps 9 feet 6 inches to 4 or 5 feet which would give a few feet on either side for bookshelves in the living-room and china cupboards to the left and right of the reduced archway in the dining-room, (see figs. 1 and 2 in sketch).

Then there is always the problem of additional cupboard space in the kitchen. Many farm kitchens are provided with only a bracket chimney. In such cases one could build cupboards on either side of it, thereby taking up no valuable floor space, while at the same time putting to use what otherwise would be wasted upper wall space. Or, assuming that the chimney has been built up through the house from the cellar or basement on an inside wall, a distance of one to three feet or more from the right-angle wall, an ideal opportunity is afforded the homemaker in planning for a small clothes closet and vanity table if in a bedroom, (see fig. 3 in sketch), or a closet for brooms, mops, pails, cleaning accessories and so forth, if in a kitchen.

There are times when in remodelling an old house, one finds that perhaps a door between two rooms is really superfluous. There are numerous ways of putting it to a useful purpose by converting it into a shallow "in-a-wall" cupboard for books and a writing compartment, or for china with the addition of a drop-table.

How often one finds the space under the staircase going to waste! This is space that could very well be used for many types of storage by enclosing the area with composition wall board and adding a door.

A considerable amount of waste space can very often be found in upstairs and attic bedrooms, and though one is apt to think of waste space as being found only in large rooms, quite the contrary

is true. A very small bedroom without a clothes closet can be made most commodious by building along one entire wall, a centered vanity table and drawer space, with clothes closets from floor to ceiling on either side of the vanity. Much the same idea could be substituted for this suggestion by building two-tier bunks (with ladder to upper bunk) centered on a long wall, with clothes closets built at each end of the bunks.

A long narrow bedroom with the door to it centered at one end offers an excellent layout for clothes closets or general storage cupboards at either side of the door. Such closets can be economically built with composition wall board and wood strapping.

It is not uncommon to find a considerable amount of space under the slanted ceiling near the eaves going to waste, since the wall space is too low to accommodate any furniture other than perhaps a low dresser without a mirror, or a cedar chest, or a chair. Here, again, is an excellent opportunity for the homemaker to utilize waste space to advantage. If the room is a small one, not large enough to accommodate any but a single width bed, it would be possible to build in a bed, centering it on the wall under the eaves and then attach clothes closets at both ends (head and foot) of the bed right up to the two adjacent walls (see fig. 4 in sketch).

Up to the present, we have not mentioned the uses that can be made of the waste space in the long, narrow type of dining-room. Attractive, built-in corner cupboards offer one means of supplying sufficient additional storage for the family's better china and linens. Another excellent built-in feature is the combination buffet (preferably centered on a wall for appearance) with cupboards built in on either side of the buffet to the walls at either end.

It really is quite surprising just how much odd space is going to waste in the average home. Where rooms are small, built-in features whether wholly for storage purposes or not, are a decided acquisition, for they usually take up less room than furniture and often serve their purpose to much better advantage. We have in mind a window seat storage unit, with perhaps two or three drawers underneath the seat and attached at either end of the seat, book shelves. A unit of this type might be useful in any one of several rooms in a home—dining-room, living-room, bedroom or even in a large combination kitchen-sitting-room.

HAVE A ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARTY

AN Irish party calls for warm-hearted hospitality. Stiff formality will fly out the window and in will come a round of good old-fashioned gossip, games, singing and laughter! You must believe in romance and adventure, too, if you are to enjoy an evening in true Irish style spinning yarns and playing games over simple fare.

Start off your St. Patrick's party by having your guests each spin an Irish

Celebrate March with a party of fun and nonsense in true Irish style

By DORIS J. McFADDEN

change lists and the teams withdraw to separate rooms. Then, one at a time, the members of each side act out a slogan or quotation (whispered to them by the captain) so that their teammates can guess what it is.

Suppose, for example, that the line is "Give me liberty or give me death!" The actor cannot speak, of course, but he can hold up seven fingers to indicate the number of words, and he can nod vigorously when someone asks him (as someone certainly will) if it is a quotation.

Then, again holding up seven fingers to indicate the last word, he can act out "death," nodding when somebody guesses right. Then, after holding up six fingers to indicate the sixth word, he can point toward himself: "me." Then five fingers, and act the part of a beggar which will eventually suggest to his audience the word "give."

By this time some bright soul will have shouted the entire quotation and to him falls the task of interpreting the next phrase on the list. And so on, until one side finishes its list of phrases and is declared the winner.

It's an hilarious game, calling for quick thinking on the part of the audience and a lively sense of the dramatic on the part of the actor. Some of the phrases produce attempts at interpretation that are side-splitting. (Watch somebody trying to act "Patience is a virtue" sometime!) But it's amazing how quickly even the most obscure quotations are grasped by the audience—sometimes in a matter of seconds.

Another game that's fun, if you have more than one pencil, is some variation of that old favorite, "Telegrams." There are various ways of playing it, but the usual way is to select two utterly incongruous people, such as Mussolini and Caspar Milquetoast, or Gracie Allen and Chief Justice Hughes. Then each person must write, in a given time, a ten-word telegram from one of these personages to the other. To give a certain similarity to all the telegrams, everyone must begin his first word with a certain letter, his second with another letter, and so forth. The letters can be taken from a ten-letter word such as "Impossible" (The first word beginning with I, the next with M, the next with P, and so on); or the letters can be determined otherwise. No matter how they are determined, the results are usually highly entertaining.

If your guests are children let them play their games before they have lunch, not afterwards. Otherwise you will probably find "lunch" all over the house, and maybe a few upset tummies. Children prefer to play games in which they are active but as hostess you will prefer not to have your house turned topsyturvy. Perhaps these games will solve both problems.

A good "ice-breaker" is a Hop-toad Potato Race. Each contestant has his right foot and hand tied together with a length of green cheesecloth (or anything else that is suitable). This makes a hop-toad out of him. Before each contestant stretches a "potato row." At the end of each row stands a bushel basket.

Four big potatoes are now planted at regular intervals along each row, the positions in all four courses agreeing.

A spoon is thrust into the free hand of each contestant, and on the word to start, each hops along, scoops up his first potato and carries it to the bushel basket. After depositing it safely, he hops back after the second. The first to get in his potato crop wins.

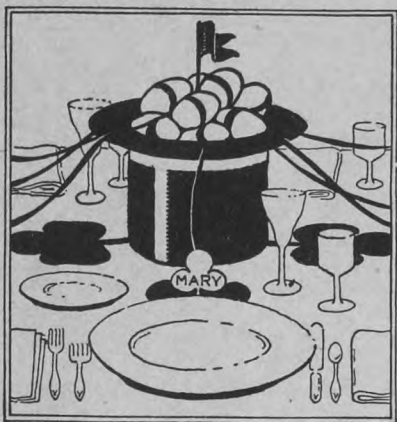
Following the race it will be wise to quiet down a bit with a game of "Stirring the Irish Stew." One child is blindfolded, and stands as "Cook" in the centre of a circle of players who are seated. She (or he) is provided with a large wooden spoon, and goes through the motions of stirring, finally stops and points asking "And what does me stew need?" The player at whom she points must name some article and answer in a complete sentence as "Your stew needs salt," or "Your stew needs onion," and the cook must guess the identity of the

ber of human obstacles depending upon the size of the room. Three or four contestants may compete at one time and if they should bump against each other it is counted against them. Before starting on their journey the contestants should be allowed to make a careful survey of the room and decide upon the best route to Dublin. Blindfold them, turn them around twice and start them on their way. The one who reaches the other side of the room with the fewest bumps is the winner.

And now for a race across the bogs of Ireland. Two strong wooden boxes are given to each contestant. The boxes are large enough to hold both feet at once. At a given signal each man puts both feet in one of the boxes, then lays the other box a few feet in front of him. He must step into the second box with both feet and continue in this way, stepping from box to box until he has reached the other side of the room, and returned to the starting point. At no time is a player allowed to touch the floor with his foot or to shuffle along the floor. Either of these acts disqualifies him.

The child who most successfully navigated the bogs of Ireland now has first choice of a song for the group to sing. Two or three songs will keep them happy and reasonably quiet while you serve the lunch.

The lunch table may be simply but effectively decorated by setting a Blarney Castle in the centre. To make the castle see illustration below and turn to Country Boy and Girl page. Or set Paddy's hat filled with "praties" on the table. The hat is quickly made from a lard pail or some other similarly shaped pail covered with green tissue paper. To the green pail is attached a two or two and one-half inch cardboard brim which has also been covered with green tissue. Around the "hat" fasten a hat-band of white tissue and the hat is complete. The "praties" themselves are cut in two, each side carefully dug out, and then a small gift is wrapped in wax paper and put inside. The two halves are then skewered together with toothpicks and streamers are tied to each "pratie" before they are piled into Paddy's hat. Lead the streamers from each "pratie" to each plate and fasten the end there with a Shamrock Wafer or Shamrock place-card. Four large shamrocks of green tissue form the base for the hat, and an Irish flag of green tissue flies merrily over all.



Paddy's hat full of praties.

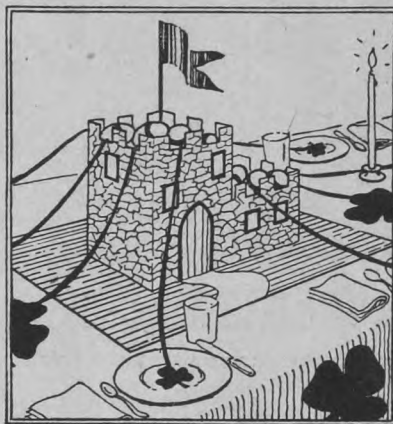
tale in Irish brogue and for every lapse in brogue a forfeit must be paid. These forfeits are to be redeemed later in the evening by such stunts as imitating Paddy's pig at feeding time or dancing an Irish jig, etc.

Here are some suggestions for games to carry on with your Irish evening. First you will want a change from all the tale-telling. Have you ever played "It"? For this game one person is chosen "It" and then he quietly decides on an identity for himself but does not tell anyone who he is going to be. Suppose he decides to be "Chaucer," he will begin the questioning by saying "I begin with C." The first questioner may ask, "Are you a king?" and "It" will answer, "No I am not Charlemagne." "It" must always answer truthfully and follow the same pattern unless he cannot think of a suitable person, in which case he must challenge the questioner to name one. If he (the questioner) does he is entitled to a second question. Direct questions such as "Are you a man or a woman?" or "Are you dead or alive?" narrows the field until someone guesses who "It" is. The person who guesses first wins and is "It" next.

Another version of this game is to send "It" out of the room and the rest of the people agree that he shall be some well-known person—say Harpo Marx. The victim then returns and asks each person successively "Who am I?" The answers must be truthful and fairly relevant but not too revealing. In this case they might be something like this: "You like pretty girls." "You need a haircut." "You don't talk much," and so on. The person whose answer reveals the secret must be the next "It."

Have you tried playing "The Game?" The commonest way of playing "The Game" is to have two captains choose sides. Then each of them makes up a list of short quotations, lines from popular songs, titles of books or movies, advertising slogans — anything fairly familiar. Usually each list has about ten items, or a number corresponding to the number of players on each team.

At a given signal the captains ex-



Blarney castle table centre.

speaker by the voice. If the player is guessed he or she takes the place of the cook, but otherwise the little cook must try again.

When little minds have tired of stirring stews take them down the "Rocky Road to Dublin." The object of this game is to go blindfolded from one side of the room to the other without bumping into any person or object.

Remove as much of the furniture as possible and station six or eight people in different parts of the room; the num-

A Dinner for the Irish

Some old favorites—simple and good

ENTERTAIN your friends with your own special brand of Irish hospitality and serve them a real St. Patrick's dinner. Sure it's a menu you'll be needing and a simple one too!

The Juice o' O'Connell's Cow in Mavourneen's Special Tea
(Cream of Spinach or Split Pea Soup)
Little Mary's Swateheart, Stewed
(or Ould Ireland's Stew)
Praties wid a Crush A Bit o' Grane
(Mashed Potatoes) (A Green Vegetable)
Pat's Own Salad wid Grane Sauce
(Molded Vegetable Salad,
Green Salad Dressing)
Mike's Colored Plums
(Olives)
Shillelagh Sticks
(Stuffed Celery)
Shamrock Rolls
Grane Apple Pie wid McCarty's Could Crame
(Apple Pie a la Mode)
Shamrock Wafers
Briny Nuts
(Salted Nuts)
Paddy's Reviver
(Beverage)

Cream of Spinach Soup

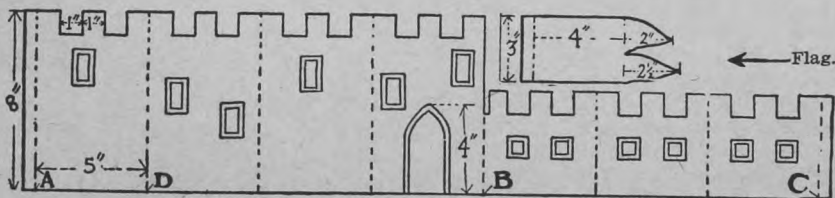
2 qts. spinach (tightly packed)
1 T. butter or shortening
2 T. flour
Salt and pepper
3 c. milk
1 c. white stock

Cook the spinach in just enough water to keep it from burning. When it is tender rub it through a sieve and keep hot over boiling water until required. Make a white sauce with the butter, flour, seasonings and milk, add the stock, and heat. Combine with the hot purée of spinach and serve at once.

Split Pea Soup

1 c. dried split peas
2½ qts. cold water
2-in. cube fat salt
pork (or equivalent amount)
diced
½ onion, diced
3 T. butter or shortening
4 T. flour
1½ tsp. salt
Pepper
2 c. milk

Pick over peas and soak several hours; drain; add cold water, pork and onion. Simmer three or four hours, or until soft and rub through a sieve. Make a white sauce of the butter or shortening, flour, seasonings and milk. When cooked, combine with the split pea purée and serve.



Design for cutting cardboard to make castle.—Directions on Country Boy and Girl page.

The Original Campana's ITALIAN Balm

All through the cold-weather months, your skin should have the protecting care of Campana's Italian Balm. This original skin softener is the same rich, concentrated lotion, which, for over sixty years has kept hands soft and lovely in spite of weather, work, wind and water. Use Campana's Italian Balm for your own hands and let it help the children's hands too. One bottle goes a long way because a drop or two is sufficient for both hands. Look for the familiar green and white carton, 35c.



Campana's Italian Balm is the old standby during the winter months

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for CHAPPED
HANDS and
DRY SKIN



"My Children
Love it at Bedtime"



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CUP OF FOOD

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WOMEN in your '40's

Do these symptoms
betray your age?

Often many women between the ages of 38 and 52—are shocked to realize they are in the class commonly known as "middle-age" with its annoying symptoms which so often betray their age.

So if you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, tired, nervous, restless, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

IT HELPS NATURE: For almost a century Pinkham's Compound has been helping so many women to relieve such middle-age distress. Thousands upon thousands have reported benefits!



Many wise women take Pinkham's Compound regularly to help build up resistance against such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound helps nature and that's the kind of medicine you should try. Also an effective stomachic tonic! Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND



Have Shamrock rolls for a St. Patrick's party, or to serve with salads.

Ould Ireland's Stew

3 lbs. lamb, cut in pieces	2 c. potatoes, in 1/4-inch slices
1 c. turnip, diced	1/4 c. flour
1 c. carrot, diced	1/4 c. cold water
1 onion, sliced	Salt and pepper

Put meat in kettle, cover with boiling water and simmer for about two hours. At the end of one hour add the turnip, carrot, and onion. Half an hour before serving add the potatoes. Mix the flour, water and the seasonings to a smooth paste and add to the stew. Cook until thickened and serve.

Molded Vegetable Salad

1 T. gelatine	1/2 c. cooked, drained peas
1/4 c. cold water	1/4 c. chopped green pepper
1 1/4 c. boiling water	Few drops green vegetable coloring
1/4 c. lemon juice	
2 T. sugar	
1 1/2 c. grated carrot	
1 1/2 c. grated cabbage	

Soften the gelatine in the cold water. Add the boiling water, stir until dissolved and then add the lemon juice and the sugar. Cool until the gelatine just begins to set, stir in the vegetables and green coloring, then pour into a mold or molds and chill until firm. Unmold and garnish with the olives and the celery stuffed with creamed cheese. Serve with boiled salad dressing to which a few drops of green vegetable coloring have been added.

Shamrock Rolls

1 cake compressed yeast	2 tsp. salt
1 c. lukewarm water	1/4 c. butter or shortening
1 c. milk	6 c. sifted flour
6 T. sugar	1 egg

Soften yeast in the lukewarm water. Scald the milk and add the sugar, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm, then add one cup flour and beat hard. Add the egg, softened yeast and beat again. Add enough flour to make a soft dough, turn onto a floured board and knead until smooth and satiny, (about 10 minutes). Place in a greased bowl, cover and let rise until double in bulk. Knead down, form into small balls and dip each in melted shortening. Then place three balls in each section of a greased

muffin tin. Let rise until double in bulk and bake in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahr.) for 20 minutes. Yield: about 40 rolls.

The green apple pie and ice cream may be made from your own favorite recipes or commercial ice cream may be used. The shamrock wafers are plain sugar cookies cut with a shamrock or "spade" (playing card, not garden style) cutter and topped with a thin glaze of bright green icing. The beverage in Ireland would undoubtedly be "tay" but in Canada many people may prefer coffee.

For a child's party it is preferable to have an afternoon lunch which should be very simple. Too many goodies will spoil their appetites for supper or even provide tummy-aches. They will enjoy the following:

Green - cheese sandwiches	Pistachio or Wintergreen Ice Cream
Lettuce - salad sandwiches	Milk or Cocoa, or a Fruit-juice Drink
Shamrock Wafers	

To make the green-cheese sandwiches soften cream cheese with salad dressing and blend in a few drops of green food coloring. Use white bread (Canada approved) as the color will show up better than with brown.

The lettuce-salad filling is made by combining shredded lettuce with chopped celery or grated carrot and a little salad dressing.

Pile the sandwiches on platters on the table and serve each little guest with a plate of ice cream. For pistachio ice cream add almond flavoring, chopped pistachio nuts and green coloring to "white" ice cream. If you cannot obtain the pistachio nuts or if you prefer to have Wintergreen ice cream use peppermint flavoring and green coloring in the "white" ice cream. With the ice cream serve shamrock wafers. If a few drops of green coloring are added to the cookie dough it will increase the novelty value of the wafers.

Late Winter Salads

MANY of us think of salads as a summer delight with crisp green lettuce or vine ripened tomatoes fresh from the garden. Then during the long winter months we serve cabbage salad, or cole slaw as it is sometimes called. But cabbage salad soon grows monotonous if we do not vary it with other kinds of salads and then we find ourselves depending on the old faithfuls—meat, potatoes and a cooked vegetable.

Due to the difficulty and expense of providing our families with fresh fruits and vegetables for salads throughout the year, many of our Canadian diets are noticeably low in certain essential vita-

mins and minerals. Vitamin A seems to be especially difficult to provide in ample amounts and since the coming of butter rationing this difficulty has been increased as butter is one of our best sources of this important vitamin.

We must provide ourselves with other sources of vitamin A and two of the best during the winter are raw carrots and citrus fruits. Of course, we all start off the day with a serving of fruit juice, but some people find that raw carrots are unpalatable unless dressed up in a salad. Salads made with citrus fruits provide variety and added nourishment. Winter fruits and vegetables when taken from storage have a lower vitamin content

To End Annoying Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the well known old recipe which thousands of housewives have found to be a dependable means of breaking up winter coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs very little, but it does give quick relief.

From any druggist, get a 2½ ounce bottle of Pinex. Pour this into a 16 ounce bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's easy. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. Thus you make 16 ounces of a very efficient medicine, and you get four times as much cough syrup for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This home mixture soothes the irritated throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the phlegm and eases the soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in a concentrated form, a very reliable soothing agent for winter coughs. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.



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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

than do fresh ones, but they still supply us with needed food values.

Colorful Salad

2 c. shredded cabbage Salt and pepper
¾ c. grated carrot Boiled salad dressing
¼ c. chopped green to moisten
pepper

Combine all the ingredients in a large bowl and lightly toss together. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Citrus Salad

3 medium oranges or Sweet salad dressing
1 large grapefruit to moisten
3 medium apples Chopped nutmeats if
½ c. finely chopped desired
celery if desired

(If desired, both oranges and grapefruit may be used.) Peel the citrus fruit, divide into sections and cut into small pieces. Core and pare the apples and chop into approximately one-quarter inch cubes. Combine the chopped fruits and the celery and moisten with the salad dressing. Arrange in a serving dish and garnish with the nutmeats. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Apple Salad

1 20-oz. tin of peas or Salt and pepper
1½ c. cooked peas Salad dressing to
6 medium apples moisten
¼ c. chopped celery ¼ c. chopped nut-
if desired meats
1 T. finely chopped Salad greens for garn-
onion ishing

Drain the peas and chill thoroughly. Core the apples and pare if desired. The skins left on add color to the salad. Chop the apple or grate on a coarse grater and combine with the peas, celery, onion, salt, pepper and salad dressing. Arrange in a serving dish and garnish with the nutmeats and greens. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Waldorf Salad

3 large apples ½ c. finely chopped
1 c. finely chopped nutmeats
celery Sweet salad dressing

Pare and core the apples and chop finely. Combine with the celery and nuts and moisten with the salad dressing. Garnish with greens and paprika, chill thoroughly and serve.

Beet Salad

4 medium beets Salad dressing to
1 T. finely chopped moisten
onion or ¼ c. finely Greens
chopped celery

Boil the beets until they are tender, then remove the tops, tails and skins and chill thoroughly. Chop into approximately one-quarter inch cubes and combine with the onion or celery and salad dressing. Garnish with the greens and chill thoroughly before serving.

Beet Salad de Luxe

Beet salad ¼ c. chopped nut-
1 medium apple meats
Olives

Core, pare and chop the apple and combine with the beet salad. Garnish with the nuts and olives and chill thoroughly before serving.

Molded Salads

1 T. gelatine 2½ c. solid material
¼ c. cold water (vegetables, fish,
etc.)
1¼ c. boiling water
¼ c. mild vinegar or
lemon juice

Soften the gelatine in the cold water for a few minutes then add the boiling water and stir until dissolved. Set aside to cool and then add the vinegar or lemon juice and the solid material. Pour into chilled molds and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with salad greens and salad dressing.

Suggested solid materials: Flaked lobster, shrimp, tuna fish or salmon with chopped celery or green pepper, or olives, or parsley.

Shredded cabbage with chopped apple or pear, or grated carrot, celery or green pepper.

Diced cooked meat or fowl with chopped celery, or onion, or apple, or cabbage or carrot.

Diced apple or pear with chopped celery and chopped nuts or grated carrots or cheese.

Jellied Tomato Salad

1 T. gelatine 1½ c. tomato juice
¼ c. cold water Salt and pepper

Soften the gelatine in the cold water. Heat the tomato juice until it is almost boiling and stir in the softened gelatine

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HOURS!**



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Good bread!

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Yeast

You will prefer it

"SALADA"

TEA

and the seasonings. Pour into molds and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with salad greens and salad dressing.

Jellied Fruit Salad I

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 prepared jelly powder | 2-2½ c. chopped mixed fruits |
| 2 c. boiling water | |

Prepare the jelly powder as directed on the package. Cool, add the fruit and pour into molds. Chill until firm, unmold and serve with cream, plain or whipped or with sweet salad dressing.

Suggested fruits: Any canned fruits, apples, pears, oranges, grapes, grapefruit, bananas, raisins, cooked prunes, soaked dried apricots, dates, etc. Chopped celery may also be added with any combination of fruits.

Jellied Fruit Salad II

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1½ c. juice drained from canned fruit | 2-2½ c. mixed fruits, including the fruit from which the juice was drained |
| 1 T. gelatine | |
| ¼ c. cold water | |

If necessary, add hot water to the fruit juice to make up the 1½ cups liquid. If the canned fruit is unsweetened, add one-quarter cup granulated sugar. Heat the fruit juice until it is almost boiling. Soften the gelatine in the cold water and stir into the hot fruit juice. Set aside to cool and then add the chopped or sliced fruits. Pour into chilled molds and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with plain or whipped cream or sweet salad dressing.

Boiled Salad Dressing

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 egg yolks | ¾ c. flour |
| 1 c. hot milk | 1 c. cold milk |
| 1 tsp. salt | ¼ c. butter or salad oil |
| 1 T. dry mustard | ½ c. mild vinegar |
| ½ tsp. black pepper | |

Beat the egg yolks with a rotary beater and gradually add the hot milk. Combine the salt, mustard, pepper, flour and cold milk to form a smooth paste, then add to the egg yolk mixture. Cook over boiling water until thickened and then set aside to cool. When slightly cooled beat in the butter or oil with a rotary beater, then beat in the vinegar. Store in a covered jar in a cool place.

Sweet Salad Dressing I

To one cup boiled salad dressing add four tablespoons granulated sugar and one-half cup cream, whipped, just before serving.

Sweet Salad Dressing II

To the boiled salad dressing recipe add one-quarter cup liquid honey with the hot milk and one tablespoon flour to the dry ingredients. Or add one-quarter cup granulated sugar with the flour.

Other Salad Combinations

Grapefruit, white grapes, nuts, dressing, greens.

Cooked pineapple, sliced banana, nuts, dressing, greens and a cherry for garnish.

Cream cheese balls rolled in chopped nutmeats and served on slices of pineapple, or peach halves, or apricot or pear halves, or apple rings.

Grapefruit, raisins and nuts with dressing.

Apple, raisins, celery and nuts with dressing.

Peach halves filled with chopped apple, celery and nuts with dressing.

Sliced banana, dressing and nuts.

Chopped boiled potato with cooked peas, celery, onion, cooked beets, cucumber, grated carrot, or any combination of these. Combine with salad dressing and garnish with hard cooked eggs and diced pickles.

Shredded cabbage, chopped apple or pear, chopped celery or onion if desired, and moistened with dressing.

Chopped cabbage, with carrot, apple or pear, dressing and nuts.

Celery stalks stuffed with cream cheese garnished with chopped nuts.

Diced chicken or veal or other cooked meat with celery, nuts, peas, grated carrot, olives, pickles, etc., with dressing and salad greens.

Asparagus tips bound with strips of pimento or cooked beet and served with salad dressing.

Thoroughly chilled raw carrot or turnips strips.—D.J.M.

First Aid for BURNS



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Pretty Hair Makes For Beauty

A hair grooming routine that means a nicer coiffure

By LORETTA MILLER



The beauty of Hillary Brooke's coiffure is its simplicity.

THOROUGHNESS is the "pass word" that leads to lovely hair and healthy scalp... thorough brushing every day, thorough shampoo as often as necessary, thorough protection every night to keep your hairdo in order for the next day, and thorough drying after the hair has been set and pinned in place. In fact, every routine directed at the hair and scalp should be executed with thoroughness. Then, once you've mastered the regular care of your hair, you'll show wisdom if you cut it and shape it into a modish hairdo.

The smartest and most manageable arrangements are fashioned of hair that is two, three or four different lengths. The hair at the sides of the head may be short enough to be made into curls that lie close to the cheeks, the hair on top of the head may be longer or shorter and made into flat curls that lie close to the head, while the hair at the back of the head may be long enough to reach up to the top of the head and end in soft curls, or hang in ringlets over the shoulders. Then if bangs are worn, a soft fringe may be cut quite short across the forehead.

FIRST, make up your mind how you are going to wear your hair. Try drawing it straight up and pinning it on top of your head. If this doesn't become you, draw only the sides up, letting the hair at the back of the head hang down. Try it both with and without bangs. Hair drawn severely up can be given a softness if curls are made on top of the head. Notice this attractive arrangement worn by Hillary Brooke in the accompanying photograph.

If your forehead is high, make soft bangs. If normal, reveal your brow-line and widow's peak. You can give width across the upper portion of your face by wearing slight side pompadours. Give thin cheeks the illusion of youthful fullness by letting your hair hang down across the back of your head. Fluff out the ringlet ends so they form a background for your face.

Once you've settled on your hair style, cut the hair to order. To make flat curls which will hug the head, your hair should be between four and seven inches. If you are going to comb the side hairs up and make flat ringlet ends, the hair must be between seven and ten inches long. If the hair at the back of your head is going to be worn in cap-like flat curls, it should be eight inches long, for the wave and curls; four to six inches long if unwaved. Always try out a new hairdo midway between shampoos, when the hair is slightly soiled, but most

manageable. When the hairdo is fashioned of hair of the correct length, it remains in place and looks well groomed.

A thorough shampoo is a real beautifying treatment. Begin every shampoo with a thorough massage of the scalp and a thorough brushing of your hair. It isn't enough to run your fingers lightly over your scalp, but use a firm stiff-fingered massage. Beginning low at the nape of your neck, press your fingers firmly against your neck, rotate your fingers, describing a circle twice, then massage downward over the shoulders and out to their tips. Now reverse this movement and massage back over your shoulders to the nape of your neck. Repeat five times. This will make your scalp feel warm because circulation has been aroused.

Next place your fingers against the nape of your neck and slowly rotate them so that the skin under your fingers moves with their action. Gradually work the fingers upward and forward to the top of your head. Then begin just back of your ears and massage (describing circles) and work up to the centre top of your head. Next begin just in front of your ears and work upward and finally begin over your forehead and work along your hairline and back to the centre of your head. Repeat this rotary movement over your entire scalp. And then for good measure, and just to pamper yourself, massage over your temples, forehead and gently over closed eyes.

THE next step is thorough brushing.

This is a beautifying and condition rite almost as old as hair itself. With your head tilted far forward (bend at the waist) begin at the back of your head and brush from your scalp to the ends of the hair. It isn't necessary to use a harsh, jabbing movement. This will prove no more stimulating or invigorating than gentle brushing.

The shampoo you use must be determined by the condition and type of your hair. Of greatest importance is thoroughness. Moisten the hair, apply the shampoo, then work up a good lather. Rinse off the lather, apply more shampoo, bring that up to a lather and rinse it off. Make a third lather if necessary to thoroughly clean hair and scalp. Then be thorough in rinsing every trace of shampoo from the hair and scalp.

Partially dry the hair with a clean Turkish towel before attempting to set or arrange it. Use plenty of hairpins to hold the damp waves and curls in place. If you find it difficult to set your hair, make the waves first, pinning each in place with several bob-pins as you go along, then make your end curls by wrapping hair ends around a pencil and pinning each securely. When you have your hair completely set, adjust a net over your head and let your hair get thoroughly dry before removing any of the hairpins. This is important.

Let me caution you not to cut your hair until you are certain that you like your newly chosen coiffure. However, if you have literally been in a dither because your hair has been difficult to manage and wouldn't stay in place, the chances are correct cutting will solve your problem. You'll also get rid of any split, broken ends and this will make your hair more attractive. Once you've enough courage to cut and shape your hair and give it the new modish hairdo, you'll thank your lucky stars, plus your own genius, for that new arrangement that is as new as tomorrow.

Almost any style that is becoming to you will be considered modish. If you've worn your hair the same way for a long time, change its arrangement and you'll find new inspiration in your new appearance.

**-AND JUST THINK!
THE CHILDREN HAD
FEWER COLDS!
SHORTER COLDS!**



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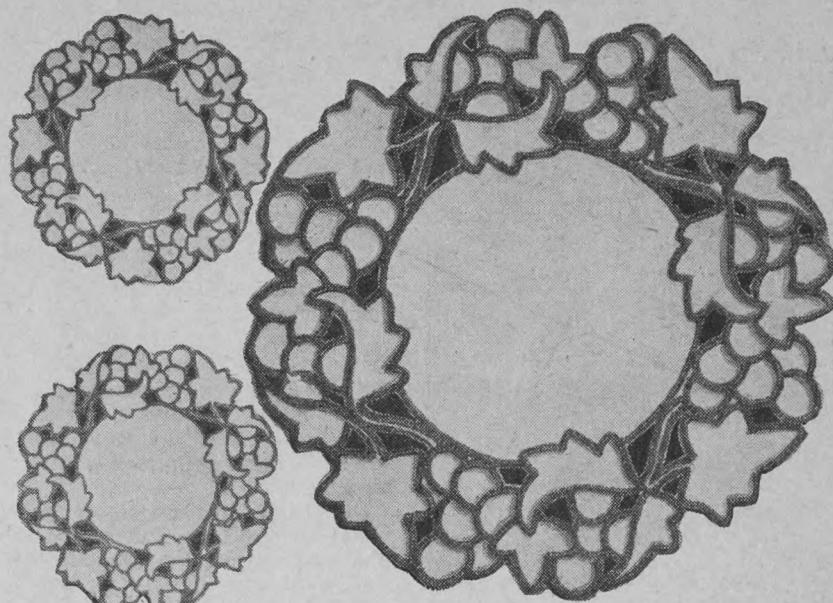
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By ANNA DEBELLE



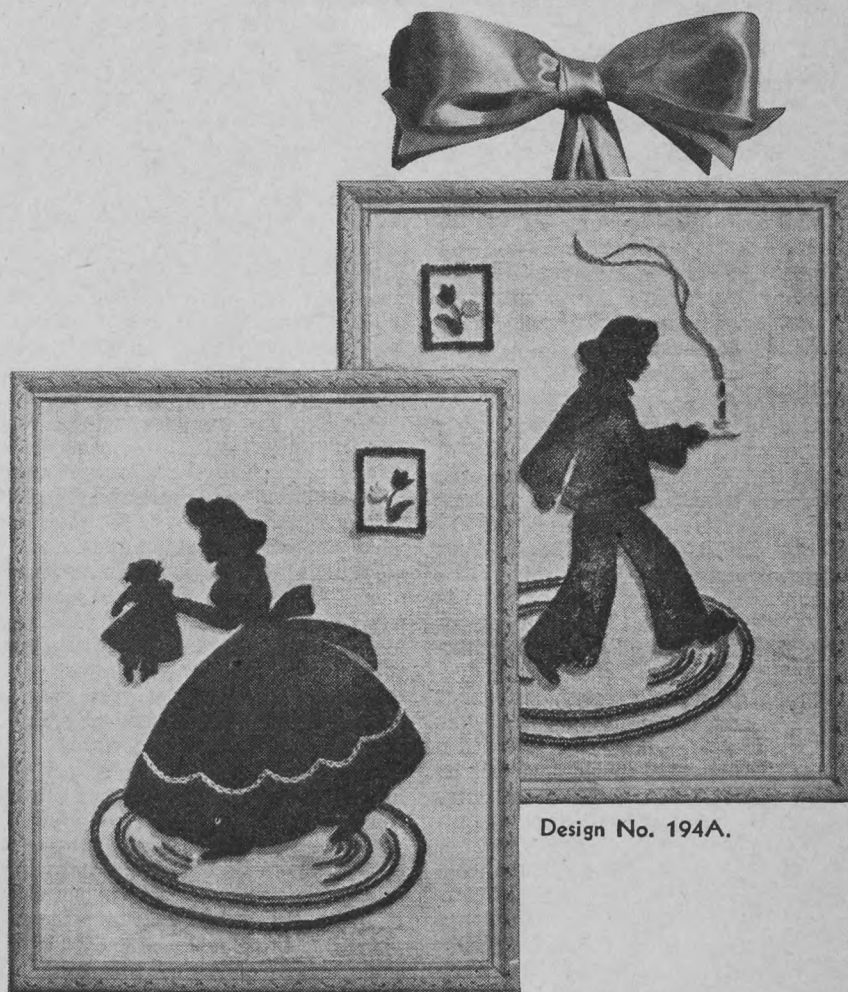
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By ANNA DEBELLE



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In the case of hosiery, for instance, place a block at the bottom end of the hosiery scale shown in the Catalogue Index and bring your heel up against it. This is most important, because if the heel is brought too far back you do not get the correct size, and your hose are short and uncomfortable. The number that the tip of your longest toe reaches is the size of hosiery you require.

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EATON'S

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Continued from page 58

pie, will prevent the juice from boiling over and thus retain every drop of sweetness. You won't have a disagreeable sticky spot in your oven either.

The following is a top dressing for any plain or spice cake which will take the place of frosting and save you at least half a cup of sugar.

Mix together, 2 tablespoons butter, one-half cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, one-quarter teaspoon cinnamon. Spread this crumb mixture over your unbaked cake and scatter over that a few chopped nuts. (If your budget does not allow nuts, roll, finely, about two soda crackers and use these crumbs in place of the nuts). Bake the cake in the heat required. The result is a pleasing, nutty-flavored "icing" that not only saves sugar, but time.—*Effie Butler.*

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

Continued from page 59

what advance arrangements will you make for electrical equipment and wiring—what type of cistern will you install—are you planning a downstairs bath or bedroom—will you have a separate dining-room or a dinette off the end of the kitchen or living-room—will the second storey be provided so that you can finish off extra bedrooms as your finances permit and as the needs of the family grow—is there ample storage arrangement for vegetables, fuel, fruit, dishes, utensils, working equipment, clothing, linen and other family possessions—what built-in devices will help save you buying many pieces of furniture such as buffet, bookcases and chest of drawers. Are the cabinets in the kitchen designed for the articles they will hold and is the spacing of shelves planned accordingly?

Be sure to have all the members of the family sit in on some of the planning sessions. It is better to have their ideas now than their criticism later. Think well into the future and make provision for what you will probably possess in five or ten years and the changing interests of the members of the family. When your inventory is complete, review the list and strike out what are merely fancies and non-essentials.

The modern approach to building is "functional planning." This is often spoken of as "planning from the inside out." You take each room, separately. Think what use is to be made of it, the kinds of activities to be carried on there, the pieces of furniture that will eventually be put into it, its relationship to other rooms of the house, the line of most frequent travel through it, what size you would like it to be, the shape to provide wall space for furnishings, windows and doorways.

The farm home has special problems relating to the type of work carried on in it, its storage needs and the preparation of food on a large scale. Most of the travel into it comes from the general direction of the barn. A rear hall, from which there is access to every room in the house, a "utility room" or "workroom" in addition to the kitchen is a feature of some of the best and newest plans. We hope to discuss these at length later. In fact each room is worthy of serious study before we begin to put the ideas together into a house plan and then call in the architect and ask his opinion and advice on the assembly of rooms.

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No. 2562—A housefrock takes to fashion highlights with the comfortable new side closing. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 35-inch fabric, 2 1/4 yards ric-rac or 4 1/4 yards ruffling.

No. 3889—Scalloped jumper with a long or short-sleeved blouse that are destined to be the young girl's favorite. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 jumper requires 1 7/8 yards 35-inch fabric; size 8 blouse requires 1 1/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

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No. 2575—The shirtwaist is the smart woman's choice! In any fabric or in a combination of fabrics it's attractive. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric for the short-sleeved dress.

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THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

Light

By DOROTHY COSTRIL

I was walking in the darkness
With only my hands for a guide
Blaming someone for having forgotten
the light
When I suddenly remembered
To open my eyes.

The Silver Thimble

By MARY GRANNAN

MOLLY O'MALLEY was sewing a silken gown for Sally. Sally was her doll, and Sally liked silken gowns. This gown was being made from a silken bit from grandmothers rag bag, and it was so pretty that Molly O'Malley had borrowed Grandmother O'Malley's silver thimble to use on her finger.

"Now be careful of that thimble, Molly," said Grandmother O'Malley, "and do not lose it."

"Of course I won't lose it, Gran," Molly said. "I'll be most careful—careful and never let it out of my sight." Molly was as good as her word. At half past three, Molly got very hungry. "Sally," she said to her doll, "I'm going out to the pantry and I'm not going to take the thimble with me for fear I might lose it. So do you know what I'm going to do? I'm going to hide it here in among the shamrock leaves in the window box. No one will know it is there but you and me. Nothing can happen to it there."

But something did. When Molly O'Malley came back from the kitchen, the thimble was gone. Molly couldn't believe her eyes. She hunted through the leaves of the shamrock plant again. "It must be here! Sally you saw me put it here and there's been no one in this room." But that didn't change the fact that the thimble was gone. Molly, a red-faced Molly ran to grandmother.

"Grandmother, your silver thimble has been stolen from me," she said.

"Now, Molly," said grandmother, "you mustn't say that. You've lost it. There's been no one here to steal it."

"But Grandmother," Molly went on desperately, "there must have been. Sally knows. There I was in the living-room sewing at half-past three and I got terribly hungry, and I told Sally that I had to go get some cookies to eat and so's I'd not lose the thimble in the kitchen I hid it in the shamrock leaves. And when I came back, it was gone."

"Oh! Well that's different," said Grandmother O'Malley. "Now I know it has been stolen."

"You know it's been stolen?" gasped Molly. "How do you know?"

"You said you put the thimble in the shamrock at half-past three, didn't you?" said grandmother.

"Yes," said Molly.

"Well," said grandmother, "a pooka has taken it, but why, I wouldn't know."

Molly O'Malley looked at her grandmother in amazement. "Grandmother, you don't mean a little fairy pooka, do you?" Grandmother O'Malley said that was just what she did mean. That at half-past three all over the world, the pookas played in the shamrock leaves.

"Oh . . . I wish I had seen him," said Molly. "I wonder why he wanted the thimble. Do fairies sew silken gowns for their dolls Sally, do you suppose?"

"No," said grandmother. "I don't think so. If this was an honest pooka, he may bring the thimble back. I hope he is an honest pooka, because I do not want to lose that thimble."

"I'll go look right now," said Molly, "maybe he's brought it back already."

But Grandmother O'Malley told her that it was no use to look until half-past four. That was the time the pooka went home again to fairyland. At half-past four, an excited Molly peered in through the shamrock leaves, and would you believe it! There was the silver thimble. Inside of it was a golden hair—a tiny short golden hair. Grandmother laughed. "He's been wearing it for a cap," she said. "It's likely his little head was cold. It's a cold day Molly O'Malley."

"Yes," said Molly. And she slipped the thimble on again, and she worked so fast that the silken dress was made in no time. She couldn't believe she could do it so quickly. "But now you have fairy fingers," said grandmother.

Last Saturday afternoon my neighbors, Mary Evans and Bill Williams called at my house to discuss plans for an Easter party. Each guest is to come wearing an old fashioned Easter bonnet made out of materials found in the attic. We are giving a prize for the best "bonnet."

Mary is making a cotton batting Easter rabbit with a big yellow ribbon bow as a centre piece for our table and we are decorating the rooms with yellow and mauve streamers. Mary had found in a book on Easter customs that the idea of coloring eggs had come from Persia but what was more surprising she had read that the Chinese and North American Indians of many years ago put off their old clothing and donned new costumes at the Easter season.

Bill, whose real home is in London, England, told us this interesting story. "In peace time many English children gather at Greenwich Hill for an 'Egg Roll.' The eggs have been hard boiled and are brightly colored. One by one the eggs break as they are rolled down the hill. The boy or girl whose egg holds out the longest is entitled to all the eggs of the other children. No need to tell you that the 'Egg Roll' will not be held in England this year. There are many English children who have eaten only powdered eggs and who have never seen a 'real egg' in a shell.

Bird Carpenter

THE flicker should hang out a sign: "Bird Architect and Home Builder," perhaps with the additional notice: "Payment to be made in Juicy Ants!"

This common woodpecker bores out a new home every spring, and as such the cavities are permanent structures so long as the dead trees in which they are drilled remain standing. It can be readily understood that a large number of vacant nest sites are soon scattered through the woods where flickers live. But the old holes do not stay vacant, as many other varieties of birds find them ideal homes. Thus the flicker has become the house carpenter for such birds as sparrow hawks, bluebirds, tree

swallows, purple martins, saw-whet owls, wrens, and chickadees, all of which are glad to find such sturdy nestholes ready built for their use.

There is also one animal who considers the flicker an indispensable bird carpenter. Go through a heavy spruce wood some early evening and tap briskly on every "woodpecker tree" you can find, and you will be surprised at the large number of flying squirrels who pop out of the old flicker holes where the pretty little squirrels of the night make their homes.—Kerry Wood.

Ann Sankey

TRACKING

(Number II of series)



JACK RABBIT.

LAST night the moon was full, and on the ridge beyond the long hay meadow a pack of coyotes yelped and sang their strange wild chorus. This morning we must go out early to investigate, for a light wind is blowing, and the drifting snow will soon cover their tracks. Be sure to take note pad, rule and pencil, for you will want to write down measurements and make a drawing of any track you follow. Then, when you find a strange track, perhaps someone can tell you from your drawing what animal made it.

Suppose you find a track as in Fig. 1. With a toothpick, match or fine twig scratch lightly a rectangle around it, just touching the four sides. Draw a line (CD) dividing it in two, then a line (EF) dividing it in four. Measure the outside lines. In your note pad draw a rectangle exactly the same size and divide it in four like the one in the snow. Now draw the track in the rectangle—the lines you scratched in the snow will help you get the proportions right.

The sky is grey and overcast, and in the air is the feel of a coming snow-storm so we must start off. Through the short willows and clumps of tall grass we carefully pick our way and come out in the meadow's edge.

From the corner of your eye you see a flash of white, and swing around. A scrabble and a rush, and from a clump of dry sweet clover bursts a jack rabbit, sailing off in great drifting bounds. He had seen you coming, but had squatted low, hoping you would pass by without seeing him. (Illust.) There is the



FIG. 1.

bed he sat in, the snow melted down to the brown earth. The dry grass overhangs it, and the big stone beside it gives shelter from the wind. He has many beds like this, scattered here and there, some in the open fields, some warm and snug for blustery days. Look around. There he sits, far off on the open hay field, watching you. We walk ahead, and away he goes, lightly bounding, to disappear in the willows.

At last we reach the ridge, and there are the coyote tracks, following the old cowpath that runs along it. We follow, and suddenly we come on the spot where they played and yapped last night. The tracks in the snow show that here they sat and howled, there they raced about in a game of tag. We turn to look at the tracks where they left the ridge, and get a surprise. There are only three, and last night, listening to the chorus, you were sure there were eight or nine.

The trail winds down the ridge, but at the edge of the hay slough another coyote track crosses it. This track is fresh, so we will follow it. He has trotted up and along the ridge, just below the top, so no animal on the other side would see him coming. Suddenly he has stopped, and the tracks show where he angled cautiously down the side and up again to sniff at a hole under a willow root. It is a skunk den, and the hoar frost around the hole and a little steam rising from it tell that the family is sleeping inside.

Coyotes like skunk meat, but the ground is frozen too hard to dig and he knows that only warmer weather will bring the skunks out. He scratches disgustedly with his hind feet, and trots away.

Here the tracks turn towards a long stretch of low brush and now they are very, very fresh. Look! Behind that bush! See those two pointed ears, the



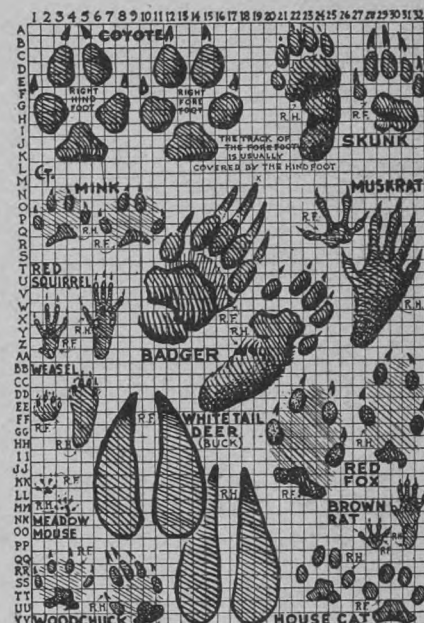
COYOTE.

yellow eyes, and the black nose below them. Do not move: he is watching you. (Illus.) Look at him. See how the yellowish grey fur blends with the twigs around him and look at the curious patterns of brownish grey and yellow on his sharp pointed face. But now where is he? He has simply melted away while you watched him. A flash of grey in the willows, a grey streak over the ridge, and he is gone. You will see him no more today.—Clarence Tillenius.

Make A Chart

HERE is a diagram from which you can easily make a chart of life-sized animal tracks. Take a card or paper and draw a rectangle 8"x12", ruled into 1/4" squares as in the chart shown here. Be sure the corners are perfectly square. Taking plenty of time, make a careful drawing of each track in the chart. Draw each part of a track in its proper square—for example, point of badger's middle claw comes in square where column 19 down crosses column M across.

Make several blank charts like the first. On them draw the tracks you sketched on your trips afield. Be sure you draw them the exact size. The hind feet of an animal are usually shaped differently from the forefeet, so make a separate drawing of each, wherever you can. (R.F. on chart means right front and R.H. means right hind foot.)—C.T.



Building an Irish Castle

WOULD you like a Blarney Castle filled with surprises to add to your St. Patrick's party? Whether it be at home or at school old Blarney will add just the right touch to make your party just a little "different."

So, why not build a castle, using the pattern illustrated on page 61? You will be amazed at how few minutes it takes you to produce an exciting castle. Use any cardboard that you have around as long as it is not too flimsy. If the cardboard is marked with printing or stains cover the castle with white or grey paper. Then, if you have time to spare, building stones may be drawn on with lead pencil. Outline the windows and the door with green tissues or draw them on with colored pencil. Next fold on the dotted lines and paste line "A" to line "B," and line "C" to line "D." Cut out a flag of green tissue paper, fold on the dotted line, wrap around a "sucker" stick (the flag-pole) and paste into place. Add the flag to corner "D" and set the completed castle on a sheet or two of green tissue (the castle grounds) to which has been added a "path" of white paper.

Fill the castle with parcels containing cookies or candies or little novelties and lead streamers from them to each plate. Fasten the ends of the streamers at each place with shamrock-shaped cookies or shamrock place-cards. Now cut various sized shamrocks from the remaining green tissues and fasten them around on the tablecloth and the walls of the room.—D.J.P.

Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers, offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

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P.O.....
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Numbers.....
Please print plainly.



Straight from the GRASS ROOTS

I WOULD like to know if you have a few copies of your magazine for the month of January. The picture of my little daughter Jacqueline is on the cover. So writes Mrs. J. E. Desautels, of Vancouver. The photo was purchased from a specialist in color photography. We are glad to learn that the name of the little girl is Jacqueline Desautels. It kind o' makes us feel that now we are acquainted with her.

* * *

HARRY Addison, of Perdue, Sask., addresses a letter to the editor of the Earthward Extensions of the Herba-

ceous, which we take to mean Grass Roots, in which he says: Your Clarence Tilenius has been trying to tell us how to hang a deer up by the horns. If he will tell us how to get the dears on the rural telephone lines to hang up we will vote him a \$100 grey age pension at 60. Being acclaimed as an out-in-the-atmosphere man let him tell any of us, this free-speaking Tilenius, how to hang an antelope up by the horns and thus prove to a grey shocked world that he can take 46 below and like it. And as man to man and pen to pen, let him prove that it is right and proper and law abiding to feed the deer bones to the ants and let the pups grow up as best they can without their bone meal. It takes a well grown dog to run down a deer.

* * *

THE farmer leads no e.z. life, the c.d. sows will rot, and when at e.v. rests from strife his bones all a.k. lot. In d.d. has to struggle hard to e.k. living out. If i.c. frosts do not retard, his crop there'll be a drought. His hired l.p. has to pay are awful a.z. too, they c.k. rest when he's away, nor n.e. work will do. Both n.z. cannot make to meet, and then for a.d. takes some boarders who so r.t. eat that e no money makes. Of little u.c. finds this life, sick in old a.g. he lies, the debts he o.z. leaves his wife, and then in p.c. dies.

* * *

REGARDING that giant corn cob, Matthew DeMong of Cudworth points out that there must be something wrong with Mr. Skidmore's camera as it forgot to show the shadow of the cob. And by jove he's right. Even a camera can't commit the perfect crime. But it does its best. Take for example the scene below, sent us by a subscriber in B.C. The Canadian Post Card Co., of Toronto has a camera that shows up some strange doin's, and this is what it found a pumpkin doing at Quesnel, B.C., or is it a watermelon? Anyway it grew under one end of the poultry house so that the eggs will run out at the other.



A Prince George, B.C. subscriber writes: "I wonder if you would clip out another picture of Harvesting Wheat in Nebraska and send it. I was going to clip it out of my copy but I'll be blest if I didn't clip this blamed coupon first and ruined it. Hope this isn't asking too much. I'd like to write you a nice letter complimenting you on your fine paper but I'm a dairy farmer and didn't even have time to write this decent as you may see."

Of course we are glad to send another copy to a man who writes the way people talk.

* * *

NOW comes Saskatchewan with an entry in the early lambs and lots of them contest. Don M. Folden of Daylesford has a flock of 72 Suffolks. The first lamb was born on January 26. By Feb. 18 there were 59 lambs born to 39 ewes which means 20 pairs of twins. Of the 59 lambs, 55 are alive and O.K. Seven sets of twins arrived in succession. In one 24-hour period nine lambs were born. Mr. Folden weighed and measured one whopper at birth; it was 17 inches high at the shoulder and weighed 14¼ pounds. Of the 55 lambs not more than ten were taken to the house to be warmed up. Pretty good record, eh?

* * *

A GREAT setback has been suffered on the soybean front. Down in Springfield, Ill., the authorities substituted a soybean composition for metal in making car license plates. Worthy object, but the dogs spoiled things by sabotaging the plates. They soon found out that they were edible. One was charged with destroying 25 license plates. Furthermore it increased the nuisance of dogs chasing cars. Springfield dogs are as pro-Nazi as the Canadian dogs. which began carrying back home the bones which had been laboriously collected and piled near the elevators for shipment to the glue factories.



IS this a record? Youthful Robert Charlton, 14 (we'll bet his people call him Bobby), of Millicent, Alta., wants the world to know that they have early born lambs on their place and lots of them. "Here are some facts," he says. "December 28, one ewe with twins. From January 1 to 8, six more ewes with twins. From January 8 to February 17, 60 more lambs and all these are twins with the exception of 10. We lost 10 all told, but not bad, considering the 24 below Alberta weather."

Not bad, we'll say. Alberta goes one up.

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Practical Books and Bulletins

"A Country Guide Service"

22. Hardy Fruits, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
23. Farm Workshop Guide, edited by R. D. Colquette—Illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid.
50. The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 1—Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
52. The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 3—Nutrition (foods necessary for proper quantities of vitamins, calories, minerals, etc.), Canning Meats and Vegetables, Curing Meats, Drying Vegetables, Storing Vegetables, etc., etc.—25c.
53. Farmer's Handbook on Livestock, Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.—25 cents postpaid.
54. Farmer's Handbook on Soils and Crops, Book No. 5—Types of soils. Erosion control. Weed control. Forage crops, etc., etc., postpaid 25c.

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100. How to Cull Poultry. How to Mix Whitewash.
109. How to Balance Livestock Rations. The A B C of Minerals for Livestock Feeding.
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3. Care of the Feet.
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5. Daintiness in Dressing.
6. How to Care for Your Skin.
7. Skin Problems.
8. Take a Facial at Home.
9. Care of the Hair.
10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge, and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for a Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—25c worth of Bulletins may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

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